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AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS.
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MONKSTOWN.—TO BE SOLD, with possession, price, £1,000; lease 37 years to run.

DALKEY.—3 ACRES.—TO BE SOLD, with possession, a charming Detached Villa, standing in own grounds, subject to £32 long lease.

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SYDNEY PARADE.—LARGE SEMI-DETACHED MODERN HOUSE to be Sold, with possession; lease rent only £7; price £5,000.

Particulars from
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CO. MEATH.—About 14 miles from Dublin. Farm of best Fattening Land, well watered and fenced. Head under Fee-Farm Grant at £100 per annum, and Tithe, Quit, and Board of Works Charges amounting to £18 17s. Nice Slated Dwellinghouse. Two miles from railway station. Further particulars from Walsh and Co.

COUNTY MEATH, 307 ACRES (Statute), 12 miles from Dublin. Choice Farm of best Fattening Land, well watered and fenced. Head under Fee-Farm Grant at £300 per annum, and Tithe, Quit, and Board of Works Charges amounting to £18 17s. Nice Slated Dwellinghouse. Two miles from railway station. Further particulars from Walsh and Co.

COUNTY MEATH, 360 ACRES (Statute), 12 miles from good town and railway station. Held under Fee-Farm Grant at £300 per annum. Very fine Residence, superior out-offices. Ideal grazing and tillage farm. Price £16,000. Immediate possession. Furniture, Implements, etc., at a Valuation.—Walsh and Co.

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DRUMCONDRA (POSSESSION).—Attractive Residence, beside train, on 50ft. site, contains 6 apartments, bath (h. and c.), electric light, large garden (stocked); lease 300 years. Seen only by appointment with Walsh and Co.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 2s 6d; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—February 26, 1920, at 89 Lower Bargot st., to Sallie, wife of Captain C. Bailey, M.A., late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Kelburne, Howth rd., Clontarf, a son.

BURNE—January 26, 1920, at Cape Town, South Africa, to Ma and Mrs. W. R. Burne (nee FitzPatrick), a son.

COLE—February 21, 1920, at Milltown Pass, Mullingar, to Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Cole, a son.

DICKER—February 15, 1920, at the Alma Private Nursing Home, Adelaide rd., the wife of E. J. Dicker, of a son.

FANNING—February 24, 1920, at Westlea, Armagh, the wife of J. Rupell Fanning, of a daughter.

JACKSON—February 21, 1920, at 89 Lower Bargot st., Dublin, to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Jackson, Farm Hill, Athy, Co. Kildare, a son.

MOONEY—February 25, 1920, at "Craigmore," Howth, to the wife of Arthur W. Mooney, L.D.S.I., 9 Rutland square, Dublin, a son.

ROBINSON—February 25, 1920, at Langley Lodge, Camberley, the wife of Major J. F. S. Robinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARROLL and FORTUNE—February 16, 1920, at Cathedral, Enniscorthy, by the Very Rev. Father James Rossiter, Adms, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Carroll, Ballycongar, Blackwater, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Fortune, Enniscorthy, and niece of Mr. Peter Kennedy, Strahart, Ferns. No cards.

DWYER and MONTGOMERY—February 23, 1920, at St. Joseph's Church, Maryield, by the Rev. J. O'Regan, C.C., Walter J. Dwyer, son of Walter Dwyer, Arbutus Lodge, Montenotte, Cork, to Violet Aileen Rhall, younger daughter of T. E. Montgomery and Mrs. Montgomery, Auneville, Clonmel.

FORDE and BLACKIE—February 17, 1920, at the Methodist Church, Arklow, by the Rev. G. Webster, assisted by the Rev. J. Johnston, Samuel, youngest son of the late Samuel Forde and Mrs. G. Forde, Derrygroney, Co. Monaghan, to Lillian May, eldest daughter of W. Blackie, Glasgow, and niece of George Smith, Scratnagh, Arklow.

FREEMAN and WINN—December 28, 1919, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. J. Young, M.A., Samuel George, son of Samuel Freeman, Carlow, Ireland, to Elsie, elder daughter of William Winn, Grimsby.

HIGHTON and MECREDY—February 11, 1920, in Madras, Captain Rose Highton, son of J. R. Higton, Esq., Weybridge, Surrey, to Ivy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mecredy, Vallombrosa, Bray. (By cable).

JORDESON and SERMON—January 27, 1920, at the Garrison Church, Cologne, by the Rev. C. F. Wheeler, Captain J. H. Jordeson, M.C., Adjutant of the Army College, Cologne, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Miles Jordeson, Lower Cecil st., Limerick, to Ethel, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sermon, Gowrie rd., Clapham, London, S.W.

DEATHS.

BETSON—February 28, 1920, at his residence, 3 Woodstock Villas, Rathgar, Edward F. Betson, aged 69 years. Deeply mourned. R.I.P. Funeral from Terenure Chapel for Dean's Grange, at 9.30, this (Friday) morning. No flowers.

CONNOR—February 25, 1920, at her uncle's residence, Lucan Park, Hunterswalk, Sophia Jane (Jennie), eldest daughter of J. G. Connor, jeweller, Carlow, aged 19 years. Funeral to Moyne Cemetery to-day (Friday) at 21 o'clock.

DALY—February 25, 1920, Marie, widow of the late Peter Joseph Daly, of Ballygarrett, Co. Galway. Funeral from Ballinasloe Station, at 10.15 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday), 28th, proceeding to Eighill Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

HANBIDGE—February 23, 1920, at 18 Kirwan ter., Edward Hanbidge, aged 61 years. Funeral to arrive at Mount Jerome, 10.30, to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

KING—February 25, 1920, at 10 Londonbridge rd., Sandymount, Richard King, late D.M.P., and beloved husband of Charlotte King. Deeply regretted by nieces and nephews and a wide circle of friends. R.I.P. Funeral leaving above address to-morrow (Saturday) morning, 10 o'clock, for Kilbride-the-Grange.

LLOYD—At Ballygarvey, Rathowen, Co. Westmeath, Elizabeth (Bessie), daughter of the late William Lloyd. Deeply regretted. Funeral to Rathowen to-day (Friday) at 12 o'clock.

McCLEAN—February 27, 1920, at 11 Lennox rd., Rathmines, Anne Jane McClean, aged 84 years.

MARTIN—February 23, 1920, suddenly, at 108 Gerrard's Mansions, Maldon, Surrey, Agnes Christina, youngest daughter of the late John Martin, and Alicia Martin, formerly of Grosvenor square, Dublin.

RATHBORNE—February 24, 1920, at the Military Hospital, Cork, Captain Edward Cecil Rathborne, second son of the late John and Marie Rathborne, Sandymount. Deeply regretted. R.I.P.

STIRLING—February 28, 1920, at the residence of her son-in-law, Tercheir, Margaret Isabella Stirling, aged 76. Interment private. No flowers.

STONEY—February 25, 1920, at her residence, Kilkeen House, Inchicore, Bessie Eva Stoney, wife of the late Doctor Stoney, Resident Physician to Iveker Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday).

TRAYER—February 22, 1920, Maud, wife of Hugh Trayer, Lyonsdown, Kashel. Funeral took place at St. John's Churchyard, Cashel, on the 24th inst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. Callaghe and family, Straide, wish to thank most sincerely their many friends who sent messages of sympathy in their great sorrow. They trust all will accept this acknowledgment.

Mr. H. G. Gowan and family, 15 Anneley Park, Rathmines, return sincere thanks for the many letters of sympathy received in their recent bereavement.

Mrs. Simpsonde and family, 33 Hanover st. East, return sincere thanks for all kind messages of sympathy on their recent bereavement. As it is impossible to reply individually, will friends please accept this intimation.

IN MEMORIAM.

ERSKINE—In tender memory of my beloved husband, Joseph Erskine, who departed God to call from his devoted wife and daughter to eternal rest 27th February, 1919. "I shall go to Him, but He will not return to me."

HALLIGAN—First Anniversary—In sad and loving memory of Josephine Mary Halligan (nee Mackintosh), who died on the 27th February, 1919. Inserted by her loving mother.

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NICHOLS'
'Phone—276. 'Phone—276.
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT,
Leonard street, Westland row. Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality.

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49 and 50 DENZILLE STREET
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MOTOR FUNERALS SUPPLIED.
Telegrams—Colley, Bray. Telephone—116, Bray.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

SILOX
ZINC WHITE
Supersedes White Lead for either external or internal painting, and is more economical; it has equal density and greater covering capacity.
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Particulars on application
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SONS and CO., LIMITED.
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27 FEB 1920
LIBRARY

The Irish Times.

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GOSPEL MISSION
MARCH 7th to 28th.
MERRION HALL.
Everybody Welcome.

BRITISH-ISRAEL ASSOCIATION—Meeting at No. 7 Westland row (opposite Station) This (Friday) Evening, at 8. Visitors welcome.

£350 EACH offered for Howitt's British Sports, by the Beaufort Hunt or the Quorn Hunt, in original binding; also Wanted, good Sporting Prints and Old English Colour Engravings, and a few pieces of Tapestry and Old English and French Furniture. Address Sports, c/o Anderson's Advertising Agency, 14 King William street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

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MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY urgently appeals for help to save Closing Wards. Overdraft, £17,969. Expenses exceed income by over £3,000 a year. Help the Sick Poor by sending subscription, however small, to ROBERT DOW, Secretary.

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KOKOTEE. Nourishing and sustaining.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED—James H. North and Co., Auctioneers, Grafton st. Established 1825.

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Special Offer of very Choice Tea.
The "COLLEGE" Blend.
1lb. Caddy, 5/6.
3lb. Caddy, 15/6.
Postage Paid.
As Served in our Café.
CAFE CAIRO, GRAFTON STREET.
(The Cairo, Ltd.).

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COOMBE, DUBLIN.

DELIVERY AND CO., LTD.
WE MAKE HORSE-LOIN COVERS.
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THERE'S A CHARM
IN THE COLOURS AND
DESIGNS OF
"BROMAS"
WALL PAPERS.

SEE the name "CADBURY" on every piece of Chocolate.

FRED.—Scuse me. It isn't new. It's the only one dyed by Darby Dye Works, Dublin.

CRANBERRIES.—Grocers, Fruiterers, try a line of Dried American Cranberries. A powerful flavouring agent, basis of many delicious sauces and dishes. Liberal trade terms.—WALSH and CO., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

RENT COLLECTIONS and Management of Property undertaken.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street. Established 1829.

RENT ACT SURPRISE.—Tenants may be ejected from their dwellings after 1st July next. See the Special Article in the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES on Sale To-day. Price Three-halfpence.

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FRENCH GREY, 3/6 EACH.
CREAM AND ECRU, FROM 3/11 EACH.
Old Blinds Reversed and Repaired at Moderate Charges.

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TRINITY STREET (COLLEGE GREEN),
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INCOME TAX.—Claims, Super-Tax, Accounts.—Bourke, late Surveyor of Taxes, 74 Grafton street, Dublin.

ROYAL CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL.—A Group Photograph of the Nurses on the Staff is included in the illustrations in the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. Price Three-halfpence, at all Newsagents To-day.

FOR SALE,
FROM 3,000 to 4,000 Tons of Green Connemara Marble, lying at the famous Lissoughter Quarries, Recess, Co. Galway, in blocks of various grades and sizes, varying from one to eight tons each, including choice lumps of Translucent Green, suitable for Jewellery, and Ornaments. Rail convenient.
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For further particulars apply to
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BY LOAD OR TON.
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Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 2s for twenty-four words.
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LOST, Gold Watch, evening, about 6 o'clock, between St. Stephen's Green and Shelbord Hotel. Value only sentimental. Reward if returned to Shelbord Hotel.

LOST, Pocket Sketch on last Saturday, Black and Tan Greyhound Spaniel Dog; £1 reward.—Harry Smith, 45 Dame st., Dublin.

LOST, in city, Thursday, 26th, Gold Brooch, with seed pearls round it, diamond in centre. Reward for finder.—"Z 2077, this office.

LOST, small Gold Tara Brooch, vicinity Dame st., Grafton st., and Anne st. Wednesday evening, between 5 and 6.30. Reward.—Finder, please return to 116 Upper Leeson st., Dublin.

LOST, Brown Stole Fees, with notes and return railway ticket to Athy, yesterday, at 2.30, corner of Dawson street. Reward on Premises (mind your wander).—"Z 2266, Purse," this office.

LOST, Pocket Book, on 25th inst., with initials S.P. on band; liberal reward given.—Q 759, this office.

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TYPIST (LADY).
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HOTEL OFFICE.
£40 per annum, indoor.
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Wanted for large City Establishment. Mantle and Costume Buyer. Highest salary will be paid to really competent man.—Q 1017, this office.

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AFTERNOON, waited for Millinery Showroom.—A. Sinn and Co., 71 Grafton st.

A NURSE, about 18, wanted for Baby; good home and wages; £30 and laundry.—Mrs. Waithman, 22 Lower Leeson street.

ASSISTANT Nurse Wanted, Ltd., require first class Nurse for Dublin Office; experience in Nursing and Charge of Workroom. Apply, stating age, full particulars of experience, state salary required. Applications, by letter, to Mr. H. A. Nowell, Ltd.

AUCTIONEER and Salesman Wanted by well known Firm in Dublin; must have a connexion and good address essential.—Q 904, this office.

BOOT Salesman, smart Wanted for Leeper and Boyd's, Dundalk. Apply 2 2005, Salesman," this office.

BOOTH Brothers (Dublin), Ltd., have Vacancies for a well educated respectable boy as Apprentice in their Tool Sales Department. Apply, by letter, Grafton st., Dublin.

BOY Wanted, for Office, with notes and return railway ticket to Athy, yesterday, at 2.30, corner of Dawson street.—Reward on Premises (mind your wander).—"Z 2266, Purse," this office.

BOY Wanted, about 17, for Office, with notes and return railway ticket to Athy, yesterday, at 2.30, corner of Dawson street.—Reward on Premises (mind your wander).—"Z 2266, Purse," this office.

BOY Wanted, about 17, for Office, with initials S.P. on band; liberal reward given.—Q 759, this office.

BOY Wanted, only one with knowledge of Film Repairing need apply.—Mitchell's Exclusives, 3 South Anne st.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, young Lady for Grocery; Protestant. Apply, with references, stating age, experience, and salary required (confidential), to Box 1506, Bowes' this office.

BUSINESS Assistant Wanted, thoroughly experienced in office routine, keen estimater and accountant; good salary and permanent position for the right man. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to ROBERT DOW, Secretary.

CASHIER Wanted, for Restaurant, Protestant Cook preferred; state salary required.—Apply, Restaurant, 16 Dame street.

COACHBUILDING—Mounters Wanted; must be good, quick men, accustomed to tw. wheel work; wages £4 2s per week. Apply at 4 Aungier Buildings, Aungier Edwards'y, King's Co.

CASHIER Wanted for Wholesale City Firm; must be thoroughly competent to take charge of office staff. Apply, stating salary required, Box 1506, Bowes' this office.

CARPENTER Wanted; good workman for jobbing—Apply 10 Dame street.

CLERK, experienced in Timber Stores and Joinery Shop Work, Wanted for Dublin Office. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to "Z 2174, Clerk," this office.

CLERK Steward Required for Royal Cork Yacht Club, Passage, Co. Down. Wife could act as stewardess; state age, experience, and salary required, to Secretary, Royal Cork Yacht Club, Passage, Co. Down. Testimonials to Hon. Secretary.

CLERK Wanted, for Wholesale Grocery Firm; must be thoroughly competent to take charge of office staff. Apply, stating salary required, to "Z 2070, Clerk," this office.

CARPENTER Wanted; good workman for jobbing—Apply 10 Dame street.

CLERK, experienced in Timber Stores and Joinery Shop Work, Wanted for Dublin Office. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "Z 2174, Clerk," this office.

CLERK Steward Required for Royal Cork Yacht Club, Passage, Co. Down. Wife could act as stewardess; state age, experience, and salary required, to Secretary, Royal Cork Yacht Club, Passage, Co. Down. Testimonials to Hon. Secretary.

DRAPERY, Outfitting, and Boots.—Salesman Wanted, for Drapery Department; one above 30 preferred. Apply, with particulars as to experience, references, and salary required, to "Z 2074, Salesman," this office.

DRESSMAKERS—Wanted immediately, thoroughly experienced Dressmaker for Costume and Blouse Work. Machinists for Singer's machine; highest class, permanent, and comfortable; every opportunity; confidential house; we have several girls here from Ireland; railway fare advanced; reference required.—Apply, stating first letter, Emmett and Son, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted, young Lady take charge; good wages. Apply, stating salary required, to "Z 2265, Dressmaker," this office.

DRAPERY and Hosiery—Capable Salesman required for Protestant; state experience and salary (short).—"Z 2256, Salesman," this office.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, first class Cutter and Fitter. Charge, Protestant (North); must possess first class taste; reference absolute; state salary required.—"Z 2214, Dressmaker," this office.

DRESSES and Hosiery—Wanted for Clones Branch, Young Lady, experienced; weekly to assist in shop and good stockkeeper; state experience, references, salary (resident).—Apply Manageress, Hosiery Depot, Enniskillen.

EXPERT Carpenter Wanted for On Cork Contract; employment; wages £2 per week, with house, garden, four tons of coal; permanence given to demobilised man.—Apply, stating age, address, and references, Assistant Engineer, Dublin.

FOREMAN (Unlicensed)—Competent Assistant Required to take charge; state fully experience, references, and salary required.—Apply, Manager, Dublin Steam Laundry, Limited, Rostea.

GIRL, 16, Assistant, Junior, Wanted; must be well recommended; salary £20 per annum, indoor. Apply, in own handwriting, Manager, Dublin Steam Laundry, Limited, Rostea.

GENTLEWOMAN Required by convalescent Lady; good housekeeper; references exchanged; state if accounts, etc.—"Z 2171, Gentlewoman," this office.

GROCERY, Provisions, Wine, etc.—Assistant required; must read Salesman, experienced canvasser; good salary.—Apply, Manager, Dublin Stores, Limited, 2 Dawson st., Dublin.

GROCER'S Assistant, Junior, Wanted; must be well recommended; salary £50 per annum, indoor. Apply "Z 2094, Assistant," this office.

GENTLEWOMAN Required, by gentleman, as Lady-Housekeeper; trained preferred; some knowledge of accounts, etc.—"Z 2171, Gentlewoman," this office.

GROCERY, Provisions, Wine, etc.—Assistant required; must read Salesman, experienced canvasser; good salary.—Apply, Manager, Dublin Stores, Limited, 2 Dawson st., Dublin.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted for Large Country House; must be thoroughly competent; high class trade. Address, copies references and salary, "Z 2268, Housekeeper," this office.

HANNAGEN and Shackleton, General Drapers, Kingstown, require a well educated Girl, about 16, as Apprentice to Sales (indoor); small fee.

HARRIDAN-BEREY Department—Junior young Lady required (Protestant); state experience and salary required.—"Z 2267, Lady," this office.

IRONMONGERY—Assistant Wanted, for Wholesale Dublin House; only strictly experienced man need apply. Q 1030, this office.

LADIES' Tailoring Department—Buyer required for good class trade. Apply, in confidence, giving particulars of experience and salary required, Q 916, this office.

LADY Wanted to assist Housework, country (Protestant); must be good cook; comfortable home, and salary. Apply "Z 2270, Lady," this office.

LADY Bookkeeper Required, by city letter, to act as Mrs. Channing, Syme and Co., 71 Grafton st., Dublin.

MILLINER, General Draper—Wanted, for country, Connaught; good salary; thoroughly experienced; must be good sales lady, pleasing to customers; state salary (indoor); copies last references.—"Z 2087, Miller," this office.

MILLINERY—Wanted at once, Assistant in Workroom.—Sirne and Co., 71 Grafton st.

MILLINERY and General Drapery—Wanted, trade; apply, giving references, salary required, to Miss Mc-Master, Ballymoney, Blackwater, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Fortune, Enniscorthy, and niece of Mr. Peter Kennedy, Strahart, Ferns. No cards.

DWYER and MONTGOMERY—February 23, 1920, at St. Jo

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

CHEVROLET CARS
ARE NOW ARRIVING AND CAN BE SEEN AT
WALLEN'S GARAGE,
TRINITY ST. DUBLIN.

ALL Steel Stampings are used in constructing of Varley Woods Car; delivery in February if ordered now. Sole Agent, Woods, Watford Bay. T

1920 MORRIS-OXFORD
11.9
All Bodies, &c., complete with 12 volt Lucas Electric Lighting and SELF-STARTER. 3 speeds; Touring Car, both 1920 model. Particulars 7/6 P.O. Drawing ground tyre on 5 wheels. Improved syphon with Wilcox Gardner; coachwork of the highest class; leather upholstery.
Prices as per Coupon's List:—
MORRIS-OXFORD.
Two-Seater Model, complete £400
Four-Seater Model, complete £410
Coupe Model, complete £550
Chassis only, complete £385
MORRIS-COWLEY.
Two-Seater Model only, complete £390
Sole Agents for Ireland (excluding Ulster).
G. A. BRITTAIN,
MORRIS-OXFORD DEMONSTRATION CAR HAS NOW ARRIVED.

WE are now in a position to Deliver the MOON CAR, 6 cylinder, 20 h.p. FIVE FEET, 17/20 h.p. Chassis. TRAFFIC TRUCK, 30/40 cwt., 15/20 h.p. Concession section. MOTOR CAB CO. NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. T

HUPMOBILE MODEL "K" 1918, mechanically perfect, lately overhauled, sweet driving, powerful car, Price £500 or nearest offer. Q 809, this office. E

WELDING.
Prompt, First Class Work.
MOTOR REPAIRS.
Finest Workmanship.
Lowest Prices.
Best Equipped Garages in Dublin.
IRISH WELDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING WORKS,
9 Lower Fumbridge street, Dublin.
Phone, 1685. Trade Terms.

LIBERTY SIX.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, DUBLIN STOCK.
FIVE-SEATER TOURING MODEL.
THE CAR THAT IS BUILT FOR THE WELFARE OF OWNER AND DRIVER.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, ELECTRIC STARTER.
CUMMING AND DILLON'S AUTO SERVICE,
Sole Distributors for Leinster,
4 LOWER ABBEY ST., DUBLIN.
Open to appoint Sub-Agents.
Telegrams: "Autoserve, Dublin." Telephone: 4779, Dublin.

FLANDERS 20 4-5 SEATER CAR, cost £1,000, newly painted, new hood and tyres; trial given. £220
TALBOT TOURING CAR, 1912, 4 Seater, newly overhauled, hood, new tyres, new tyres, excellent order; trial given. £350
BEDFORD COUPE, with dicky seat, newly painted yellow and black, new tyres. £420. Very handy car, all professional use; trial given.
1913-14 OVERLAND VAN, with shelves, 10-12 h.p., just overhauled, painted; suit provision merchant, confectioner, etc.; trial given. £375
NORTHERN MOTOR ENGINEERING CO., 44 LOWER GARDINER STREET.

A NEW Maxwell Touring Car, 1920 model, for Sale; immediate delivery.—Dublin and Sligo Motor Co., Lower Dominick st., Dublin.
BUICK, 1916, 6 seat, electric light, spare wheel, etc.—M'Nally's Garage, Bell's lane, Ely place. T
CROUCH, 1919, great to new, £345.—Mc'Farrant, South King st. E

DUNLOP Tyres remedy our ills and bills.

DONNE 1916 Two Seater, in first class order, seating comfortably, fitted with Perfex pneumatic; accessories. A
DARRACQ 15 h.p. 4-5 Seater, detachable wheels, well equipped throughout, £250.—McFarrant, South King st.
FOR Sale, one Mckenzie Car, two seater, magneto ignition, Zenith carburetter, 8 cylinder Ricardo, Lucas, Firth, very quietly detachable wheels, bargain £245 Apply Carton Garage, Newtownpery.
FORD Touring Car, 1914, privately owned, painted grey, in excellent condition; best offer over £150. Trimble, Merchant, Hollingsbrook, Portarlington.
FOR Sale, two 1914 Overland 5 Seater, in perfect condition, privately owned and overhauled, fitted with new hood lined.—F 2162, Overland," this office.
FORD Standard Car, 1920 Model, new, delivery before March 1st; 20 only left in hand to be sent to United States; price £290 delivered. Note—These Cars are fitted with Electric Lighting Sets, and are supplied Auckland, 24 Southwark Bridge road, London, S.E.1. F
FORD Touring Car for Sale, 1919, done scarce 1,000 miles; owner leaving country; cost £400; Pembroke street.
FORD Car, 12/15 Sleeve-valve Four Seater, dynamo lighting set and self starter, lamps and horn complete, detachable rims; can be seen and trial arranged by appointment; price £260. Apply Gordon Tyrone, Arklefy, Dalkey.
FOR Sale, a 1915 Maxwell Car, in good order, well fitted, canvas lids (as new), electric lights, self-starter; also a brand new Ford Van Body, in stock, £40.—F 2200, City" this office.
FOR Sale, Hupmobile, Model R, 1919, four seater, 1,600 miles, perfect condition, running order; no appointment.—Q 951, this office.
FOR Sale, Radiator-Stewart, 1909 Motor Car, De Dion engine, single valve, perfect order, 4 seater, price £75. Stewart wheel; price £100. Apply Cox, Dunboyne.
FOR Sale, 1914 Fiasters Four Seater, in running order; price £150; also Ford Car, 1913 3-Seater, Twin Ended Motor Cycle; To be seen at Armstrong's Garage, Templeogue, Templeogue road, Firhills, Terenure, Dublin.
HUPMOBILE, 1920, Series R, 4/5 Seater, fitted new electric lighting, self starter, detachable rims with spare wheel and tyre, speedometer, spring gaiters, full equipment; immediate delivery in Dublin; inspection invited.—Cummins and Dillon's Auto Service, 4 Lower Abbey st. Phone 4779.
LANDAULETTE, 12/14 De Dion, ready for the road; a very trim car; runs Dublin—Q 1035, this office.
MAXWELL, 1919, 5 Seater, splendid condition; first offer secures. Apply George Fagan, Cavan. E

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
Apply for Proposals to
FRANK GIBSON-LLOYD and CO., LTD.,
30 ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN. X

NEW Sunbeam, 1920 delivery. Write and secure your interest now. See Agent, McFarrant 8, King st. T
NEW Ford five-seater, delivery expected by agents early in March; your delivery only when ordered.—F 2197, Ford," this office.
POLLIS Sidecar, delivery next month. What offers?—F 2217 Motor this office.
SUNBEAM, 16/20, complete with usual spares, £450. Sole Distributors for Leinster.
TAXIS for Hire; all supplied with service a speciality.—Bianconi, Upper Ely place; 'phone, 3865. T
TWO Ford Vans, 10 h.p., water cooled, new; 1919; all good order; £150; by appointment any afternoon. Apply 915, this office.
TIRE Covers, Enfield, can deliver from stock New Model, 710 by 90 Plain Tread, Non-Skid Pattern; Portarlington or Carlow.
WOLSELEY Light Six, Open Touring Car, complete with hood, screen, sockets, lamps, thoroughly overhauled, new tyres, new tyres; owner desiring change; trial given.—Apply Wolseley, Terenure.
40/50 H.P. Ariel Chassis, complete, in perfect running order, £200; inspection invited.—"Z 3008 Motor," this office.
1912 12/20 5 Seater Number for Sale, excellent condition, not used during war.—F 2215, Number," this office.
1915 MAXWELL Two Seater, large dicker A.
1916 FORD Touring Car, in first class condition, newly done up.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., 107 Great Brunswick st. T

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.
CHAUFFEUR, Wanted; assembly wanted; single; good driver; speaks papers from horses to Dawson; one with small household preferred.—"Z 2250, Chauffeur," this office.
WANTED, Young Fireman Mechanic in a private financial town; must be skilled in all branches, able to handle heavy steel; eight hours and permanency to suitable man. Apply "Z 2215, Fireman" this office. O

DISENGAGED.
A DVERTISER wishes to hear of Job at Motor Driving and Repairs; papers from horses to Dawson; one man, good horseman and plasterer; married; no family. Apply Driver, 2 Ely place, Dublin.
CHAUFFEUR, ex-soldier, seeks situation; 24. Protestant; running repairs; clean licence; highest reference.—"Z 2076, Chauffeur," this office.
CHAUFFEUR requires situation; five years' experience; good; do all running repairs; Protestant; single.—"Z 2181, Chauffeur," this office.
CHAUFFEUR, married, R.C., young competent; understands electric light plant; highly recommended. Apply Chauffeur, Brianstown House, Chapelizod.
CHAUFFEUR Gardener; unobtainable horses and garden work; Dublin or Kildare. Please reply—"Z 2158, Gardener," this office.
CHAUFFEUR Mechanic disengaged; five years' experience; first car accident reference; hiring preferred.—"Z 1148, Chauffeur," this office.
CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, 12 years' experience, first class references; light or heavy; married; town or country.—Q 681, this office.
CHAUFFEUR, disengagement, with Motor Firm preferred.—Q 857, this office.
MOTOR Engineering Apprentice—Mother of Boy, 18½ years, has higher vacancy with Motor Firm.—Q 1019, this office.
RESPECTABLE, intelligent, well educated Youth wishes to be Apprenticed as Motor Mechanic; state terms.—Hamilton, Cahir.
YOUNG Man seeks employment as an Improver in Motor Garage; can drive and do overhauling.—Q 200, this office.
YOUNG Man seeks situation as Chauffeur; holds first class certificate; O Motor Cycle; 3 years' experience; motoring for charge from a leading city school of mechanics; strict T.T.; highest reference.—Q 844, this office.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 1.)

GENERAL, Protestant; good reference; near Londonderry; two in family; plain cooking, scrubbing; wages £30. Apply Mayfield, Glenmaquin.
GOOD General, Protestant; easy country place; baby 2 years old; wages £25. Apply Mrs. Ford, Ballinteer.
GENERAL, Servant required for country; good plain cook and laundress; wages £18 per year. Apply, 13th Battalion, Curragh Camp, Kildare.
GENERAL, Wanted for Oxford, England, for small family; two in household; good wages to suitable person. Apply Mrs. Hall, Dargle road, Bray.
GENERAL Wanted, for Country Cure; new gardener, to be married; wife to help; plain cooking; wages £30. Apply Mrs. Ford, Ballinteer.
GENERAL Wanted, Middle-aged; small family; must be well recommended; all to train might suit; wages £18. Apply Mrs. Hall, Dargle road, Bray.
IRISH Lady requires experienced General; three in family; wages £25; help given; fare advanced.—Apply Mrs. Hall, Dargle road, Bray.
KINGSTOWN.—Wanted, capable young General (Protestant); references required; good wages according to experience; small family (English); modern house; comfortable quiet situation; plain cooking, small washing; help given. Write Morgan, 4 Clarinda park, Dun Laoghaire.
SUPERIOR General Maid Wanted for Flat, three in family; must be fond of children and cutting; personal recommendation essential.—M37 Evening Herald Office.
SMART young General Wanted, of training; 2 in family; wages £24; good reference.—Q 907, this office.
WANTED, a good Cook; must be thoroughly good at washing or scrubbing. Apply before 9 o'clock, Dudley terrace, Kingstown.
WANTED for Fumbridge district, superior General; two in family; small wages; wages £26.—Mrs. Fumbridge, Carrig House, Barrett st. Bridge.
WANTED, in Castleblaney, a good General Servant, with knowledge of cooking; Protestant; good wages; only a good character required. Address Mrs. Hamilton, Hamilton terrace, Castleblaney.
WANTED, Girl, 16, to train General.—3 South Circular road.
WANTED, trustworthy, capable young General; good wages; three in family; must be used to £26. Apply Charleville road, N.C.R.
WANTED, strong Girl as General; no cooking.—54 South Circular road, Portobello.
WANTED, good General, family 3; small washing; good wages. After 8 o'clock, 12 Palmerston park.
WANTED, general Servant, family four; plain cooking; small washing.—31 Kenilworth road, Rathgar.
WANTED, young Girl as General, for small invalid lady; Protestant preferred.—3 41, Irish Times Office, Kingstown.
WANTED, strong Girl as General; good cook; self contained; must iron; wages £20.—Kenilworth, Rathgar. E.45, Irish Times Office, Kingstown.
WANTED, by 14th March, General Servant; 2 in family; plain cooking, small washing; good wages to suitable person. Apply Mrs. Deane, 24 Fitzwilliam square.
WANTED, a Generals, city, suburbs; good wages.—Blackwood's, 41 Lr. Mount st.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

GENERAL Wanted, March, Clontarf; good reference; only girl kept; light house duties.—Apply 591 Irish Times Office, Kingstown.
GENERAL Wanted, Middle-aged; small family; must be well recommended; all to train might suit; good wages.—Mrs. Hall, Dargle road, Bray.
IRISH Lady requires experienced General; three in family; wages £25; help given; fare advanced.—Apply Mrs. Hall, Dargle road, Bray.
KINGSTOWN.—Wanted, capable young General (Protestant); references required; good wages according to experience; small family (English); modern house; comfortable quiet situation; plain cooking, small washing; help given. Write Morgan, 4 Clarinda park, Dun Laoghaire.
SUPERIOR General Maid Wanted for Flat, three in family; must be fond of children and cutting; personal recommendation essential.—M37 Evening Herald Office.
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WANTED, a good Cook; must be thoroughly good at washing or scrubbing. Apply before 9 o'clock, Dudley terrace, Kingstown.
WANTED for Fumbridge district, superior General; two in family; small wages; wages £26.—Mrs. Fumbridge, Carrig House, Barrett st. Bridge.
WANTED, in Castleblaney, a good General Servant, with knowledge of cooking; Protestant; good wages; only a good character required. Address Mrs. Hamilton, Hamilton terrace, Castleblaney.
WANTED, Girl, 16, to train General.—3 South Circular road.
WANTED, trustworthy, capable young General; good wages; three in family; must be used to £26. Apply Charleville road, N.C.R.
WANTED, strong Girl as General; no cooking.—54 South Circular road, Portobello.
WANTED, good General, family 3; small washing; good wages. After 8 o'clock, 12 Palmerston park.
WANTED, general Servant, family four; plain cooking; small washing.—31 Kenilworth road, Rathgar.
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WANTED, a Generals, city, suburbs; good wages.—Blackwood's, 41 Lr. Mount st.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

AGNEW, Aldfield, Howth, Clontarf—Housemaid Wanted, good reference; good waiter; five child dren, seven in family; cook general and lady nurse kept; charwoman; three days weekly.
A PROTESTANT House Parlourmaid Wanted for Nass; modern house; 3 maids kept; good wages.—"Z 2925, Maid," this office.
A TOOTH House Parlourmaid Wanted at once.—Apply 12 Fitzwilliam place.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid Wanted; must be good at lamps and well recommended; no distinguished and unexacting, valet; two in distinguished; good wages to suitable person.—Apply Mrs. Hamilton, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.
EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid Wanted. Apply Mrs. Hamilton, Dunboyne, Co. Meath. Apply personally, no time wasted.
GOOD Housemaid Wanted; wages £30.—Apply Hamilton, Nass, Co. Kildare.
HOUSEMAID or Hospital Baby Wanted; must be fond of children, reference; 5½ months' baby; send age and references; £18.—Mrs. Church, Gordon House, Kingstown.
HOUSE Parlourmaid required, country place; three in family; good plain cook kept; wages £25. Apply Mrs. Knox Bomphart, Ennis.
HOUSE Parlourmaid required; must be thoroughly experienced; reference and sticking wages of London; wages £30; first class references required. Write Forsyth, 20 Burnsmead road, Barnes, London.
HOUSE Parlourmaid Wanted for gentleman's house near Cahir; Protestant; respectable; must be well recommended; housemaid kept.—"Z 2122, Maid," this office.
HOUSE Parlourmaid, some experience (Protestant preferred), Dublin, small family.—391, Irish Times Office, Bagnet st. Brides.
HOUSEMAID—Wanted, young Girl.—20 Waterloo road, Ballsbridge.
PARLOURMAID (R.C.) required for London; good wages. Apply G 333, this office.
PROTESTANT House Parlourmaid; must understand duties. Apply 3 Hatch st.
TWO experienced House Chambermaids Wanted 1st March; good wages to suitable girls. Apply to Masters, Kane's Hotels, Glandore, Queenstown.
WANTED, Housemaid Waitress and Housemaid; good wages; good references required. Apply Mrs. Fisher Rochfort, Lusca.
WANTED, experienced simple Housemaid; must be highly recommended. Reply Lady Lynch House, Ballycotton Bay, Co. Cork.
WANTED, experienced Upper Housemaid, good needlewoman; good wages. Apply Matron, Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.
WANTED immediately, Under Housemaid; must be experienced; some experience; well recommended.—Mrs. Cane, St. Woldstan's, Castleknock, Co. Kildare.
WANTED, second week in March, good House Parlourmaid, to work with butler; help given with housework; good wages to responsible girl.—Apply Mrs. Bewley, Newpark, Blackrock.
WANTED, Protestant, Parlourmaid; Protestant; housemaid kept; three in family; good wages; good reference required.—Apply Mrs. Stanhope, Killiney.
WANTED, superior young Girl as Housemaid; must be good needlewoman.—F 2202, Maid," this office.
WANTED, House Parlourmaid, Protestant, for country; two ladies in family.—Miss Ball, Mount Leinster, King's Co.
WANTED immediately, an Under Housemaid; wages £21; laundress paid. Wylie, all apartments, Lord Stanley, 2 Richmond terrace, Whitehall, S.W., London.
WANTED at once, for Castleknock, House Parlourmaid; Waterford girl preferred. Must be thoroughly trained; wages £30. Apply Mrs. Mahon, Woodlands, Castleknock.
WANTED, second week in March, a Tidy Housemaid; must be thoroughly trained in city and suburban practice; wages £24. Apply Mrs. Hall, Dargle road, Bray.
WANTED, first rate Upper Housemaid, Ireland, Lodge, Co. Kildare; wages £26 to £30, having Church and Kickstarter £73 10s. Sole Irish Agent, Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd., Bagnall st., Dublin.
WANTED, for Rathfarnham, good House Parlourmaid, where housemaid is kept; must be well recommended.—Mrs. Bingham, Mount Anville, Dublin.
WANTED, Parlourmaid, Protestant, for Howth, Clontarf, Dalkey, Kingstown or Dublin; must be well recommended; wages £30 to £35.—Apply Mrs. Hall, Dargle road, Bray.
WANTED, 15th March, experienced Housemaid, with knowledge of fruit nursery and do small washing; to go either for nursery and do small washing; to go either for nursery or house; good wages; close to station; Protestant; good reference.—Apply Mrs. Gaffney, Fern Hill, near Valleymount.
WANTED, Parlour, H. Pyeads, Housemaid; Between-Maid kept; wages £30; Protestant; 41 Fr. Mount st.
WANTED, Housemaid required, club £24; another Housemaid required, club £22; also Kitchenmaid, Scullery Maid, all for country.—Miss Bewley, Newpark, Blackrock.
WANTED, for end of March, for County Galway, experienced Lady Nurse, Protestant, for first baby. Write, Mrs. Townshend, 40 Upper Fitzwilliam st., Dublin.
WANTED, young Protestant Children's Maid; able to wait on; one who has had experience of and some experience would suit. Apply, between 11 and 2, or by letter, 21 North Circular road, Dublin.
WANTED at once, reliable Nurse, take charge two boys, aged 4½ and 21 months, baby at present; nursories cleaned and waited on.—Mitchel, Lake of Shadows Hotel, Killarney.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED, strong country Girl, train as Kitchenmaid; wages £15.—Mrs. Carrington, Hall, Dunboyne.
WANTED, Kitchenmaid, single-handed; some experience; good wages to suitable girl. Apply Lady Courtown, Courtown House, Gorey, Co. Wexford. X

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY,
31 WESTMORELAND STREET,
HOURS: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants,
11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies.
Saturdays Closed 1 p.m.)
RESPECTABLE, Woman wants Cleanser and Caring for or a very select House set in flats, for apartment.—Q 901, this office.
WOMEN'S Work and Interests"—How you may secure Economies. See this feature in "Weekly Irish Times." E
COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.
COOK, excellent, disengaged 20th March; satisfactory reference.—J., c/o Mrs. Hawks, C.O.'s House, Kilcock.
COOK General, small washing, take dairy; city, country; will recommend.—Q 478, this office.
EXPERIENCED Cook (Roman); Protestant; excellent references; suburbs, country; highly recommended.—Q 954, this office.
EXCELLENT Cook General and House Parlourmaid; disengaged 20th March; satisfactory reference; small family; Protestant; 24 Main st., Blackrock.
GOOD Cook, R.C., disengaged; good pastry; wages £40 £45; highly recommended.—Q 566, this office.
GOOD Cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands dairy and fowl; highly recommended.—Q 1, 4 Augustine st., Cork, Kildare.
HOUSEMAID desires situation, small family, 4th; Protestant; recommended; Protestant.—Q 934, this office.
LADY leaving town, recommends her Cook (good plain cook); trustworthy.—4 Cabra road.
LOCATION Wanted by Protestant for six weeks or two months as Cook in hotel or restaurant or country house.—Q 947, this office.
VERY Good Cook requires situation; wages £23 to £25.—Q 1007, this office.
WANTED situation Good Plain Cook, or Cook General; is a good family.—Address E., Wolfe's Cottage, Tinkinswood, Balbriggan.
YOUNG Cook desires temporary situation for month or two; highly recommended; highly recommended; wages £40 to £45.—Q 783, this office.

GENERALS DISENGAGED.

GOOD General, plain cook; willing; widow, young, (R.C.); recommended by lady; country preferred.—Q 1017, this office.
NICE young Girl, R.C., wishes situation General for small family; good home more than wages; would like river; trade supplies. Sole Irish Agents: Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd., Bagnall st., Dublin.
RESPECTABLE Girl wants situation as General or Children's Maid in a nice family; little upstairs. Write to Miss Moore, All gentlemen's to Dublin Depot, 1 Stephen's Green.
RESPECTABLE, Protestant, disengaged soon; desires situation as General, two in family, sickness; good wages; interview Sunday if desired.—Z 2290, this office.
SUPERIOR General, go as Housemaid; recommended by last employer.—Apply Mrs. Lord, Ardee.
THERE Generals disengaged; wages £16-£26; interviews arranged 1 to 3 o'clock, Quinn's Agency, Rosse's.
YOUNG General, plain cooking; small family; well recommended.—Q 742, this office.
YOUNG country Girl wishes to be trained as General; small family preferred; wages £16 £18.—391, Irish Times Office, Bagnet st. Brides.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid; go Home.—Q 526, Irish Times Office, Blackrock.
HOUSEMAID, Protestant, disengaged soon; good reference; 2 in family; Dublin or suburbs preferred.—Q 1, this office.
PARLOURMAID, recent, experienced, good reference, disengaged; Protestant; Dublin or suburbs preferred; journeyman where housemaid kept.—Daly, 9 Northumberland road.
YOUNG Girl wishes situation Housemaid or Nurse; country preferred; well recommended. Apply M. M'Donnell, Kilcock.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

CHILDREN'S Maid or Nurse Disengaged, some experience; good reference.—390, Irish Times Office, Bagnet st. Brides.
EXPERIENCED Children's Nurse disengaged. Apply P. E. B., 4 Grattan place, Dublin.
EXPERIENCED Protestant Nurse seeks re-engagement; one or two children; Dublin or suburbs.—Q 1, this office.
TRAINED Nurse, L.C., takes baby from month; country.—M., 16 Charlemont place, Dublin.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

AT KELLY'S, 49 FLEET STREET,
Management Reduction Sale.
selection of Secondhand Single Stone, Two, Three Stone Gipsy Marquees and Cluster Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, and Pearls; also of the finest quality, brilliancy, and size. T

ALL Wool—200 All Wool Blankets, 5 feet 4 inches wide, 6 feet 6 inches long, 13/6 and 15/6 each.—Bailey Lost Property, 1 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.
BARRELS—For Sale, 50 or 60 yearly new Oil Barrels; 17 gallons; 20/ each.—Apply Q 1027, this office.
CENTRAL African Civet Cat Dog for Sale, large size; 3 years old; 30/.—Apply 591 Irish Times Office, Kingstown.
FOR Sale, a good Perambulator. To be seen at 9 Lower Mount st., Merrion square, Dublin.
FOR Sale, full sized Billiard Table, new cloth and cushions; price £30.—Apply Q 1047, this office.
FOR Sale, Ford Van Body, in stock, £40.—Z 2277, Ford," this office.
GOAT, Billy, for Sale, 2 years old, 6, as new, £10 or nearest.—Q 1026, this office.
HOME for Air Home—Bine Bird Tea Rooms, Kingstown.
LOST Property Office, 3 South Frederick st.—Robberies, Thefts, 3/6, 5/6 (any 12/6); Ladies' Heavy Coats 25/6; Jackets, 10/6; Blanket, Army, White and Grey, 10/6, 12/6, 15/6; Costumes, 25/6; Suit Lengths, 10/6; Boots, 5/6; Shoes, 3/6; Trousers, 5/6; Jumper, 3/6; Leather Vests, 12/6; Suits, 50/-; postage extra.
LOST Property Office, Hume Street, Dublin.—Raincoats, 5/6, 7/6; Coat, 12/6 with 12/6 per yard; Antique Wood Mantel, 3/6; Brass Candlesticks, 3/6 pair; Bicycle, 50 High Pavement, Nottingham. 12 20
MACHINES and Typewriting Machines; large stock; by visiting or writing.—Sutcliffe, Ltd., 21,22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T
MOTOR Cycle Gloves for Sale; cost £2, will take £1 10s.—Apply Mrs. Hall, Dargle road, Bray.
OLD Cut Glass Decanter Bowl for Sale; what offers?—Q 782, this office.

RICK COVERS, SACKS,
WATERPROOF COVERS.
PETRIE BROTHERS, Waterproofers.
35, 36, and 37 Ushr's Quay, Dublin. T

RAILWAY Loft Property—500 Umbrellas, silk mix 2/6; Gent's Overcoats, Tweed, 5/6; Navy Blue Serge Overcoats, Suit Cases, Blankets, Cycles, at given away prices. Inspection invited.—Loft Property Office, 138 Great Britain street, Dublin. Telephone, 3,000 Dublin. Telegrams, "Lostprop, Dublin."
TYPEWRITERS for Sale, Remington, Oliver, just arrived.—Norman Wells, 5 Upper Ormond quay.
TYPEWRITER for Sale, Oliver No. 3, visible; worked only a few months.—Q 745, this office.
TYPEWRITER, portable, visible writer, with carrying case; cost £25; will sell for £16.—Q 968, this office.
2 DARK Green Billiard Cushions, 2½ yards long, 42 inches wide, cost £1 10s; give for £1.—"Z 2139, Billiards," this office.

ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver, Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, Tea Sets, Diamond Ornaments, Rings, Studs, Stones, and Old Gold; highest prices given.—West and Son, Grafton Street, Grafton st. T

ABOUT FEATHERS?
NOLAN AND SONS, CORK, Buy all Classes of Soft Feathers. Now and Old. Highest Prices quoted on receipt of Sample. Pay Carriage. T

ANTIQUES—Wanted, China, Cut Glass, Enamels, Furniture, etc.—Edward Butler, 14 Blackhall place. T

DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Silver, Miniatures, Cheapest in Dublin for cash.—Edmond Joseph, 4, 5, 6a Grafton st.

ARTICLES WANTED CONTINUED.

FEATHERS Bought, Highest prices given; send and we recommended; do distinguish Feather Co., Ltd., Tara street, Dublin.
FIRM Wanted to examine in city.—Irish Original Advertising Co., Ltd., 5 Upper Abbey st.
GOLD, Jewellery, Silver Plate, Diamonds, Pearls, Precious Stones, Watches, Antiques, etc., Purchased at extreme value; immediate cash for country parcels.—Geary and Son, 46 Dawson st. T
OLD Paste Work Bought, 6d. per stock pair. Dia. Pearl, Antique Jewellery, Platinum, Gold and Silver Wanted for remodelations. Highest Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed or goods returned.—Keoworthy, Jewellers, Aylmer House. 26 19
TYPEWRITERS Wanted; must be visible writer; state price, etc.—Q 997, this office.
WANTED, Wire Netting, 100 to 500 yards; also Poultry Netting. Apply "Z 2131, Netting," this office.
WANTED, good strong Wooden Shed.—Q 985, this office.
WANTED, a good Secondhand Cubbin Trunk.—Q 898, this office.
1/- DOORS Jam Pots; Wine, Porter Bottles, Furniture Lumber Bought.—Q 618, this office. F

MACHINERY.

ANYTHING in Engineering Requirements, Land or Marine, Steam, Electrical, Gas, Oil, can be had or obtained from Tuck's, Lower Abbey st., Dublin. T
ALL Kinds of Machinery, Scrap Metals Purchased; highest prices.—Tuck's, Abbey street, Dublin. T
BALING Presses, Howard and Bunton, new and secondhand, good running order; prompt delivery. Portsmouth & Dover Engineering Co., Victoria Iron Works, Dublin.
CORN Drills, Manser Harris, latest improved.—Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, 21 and 22 Bachelor's Walk. F

AMANCO, FAIRBANKS, and POWELL ENGINES.
Various Sizes in Stock.
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McCormick and Massey Harris 12 and 14 Row Corn Drills, Six Tag, Disc, and Spring Tooth Harrows.

McGEE'S STORES,
ARDEE. 13 21

FOR Sale, Crossley Gas Engine, 10 h.p., good working order; now running by appointment, Monday, 28 South Anne st., Dublin.
FOR Sale, Ivel Portable Tractor, Plough, new; can be seen Dublin.—864, this office. F

FOR SALE.
STEAM TRACTOR AND TWO 5-TON WAGGONS
A Wallis and Stephens Compound 6-Ton and two Chain 5-Ton Waggons. All in perfect order; very little used. For price and particulars apply to
RICHARD FARRELL, LTD.,
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FOR Sale, Allday Tractor and Hornsby Threshing Set, 4 foot 6 inch, perfect condition.—"Z 2259, Tractor," this office.
LAWN Mower Repairs; machines collected and delivered in city and suburbs; Ireland's Engineering Co. of Ireland, Ltd., 21,22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T
LATHE Wanted, suitable for turning stocks; engine lathe best with variable speed; only good article considered; state price and where seen.—"Z 2108, Lathe," this office.
PORTABLE Steam Engine for Sale, 10 h.p., by Clayton and Shuttleworth, working pressure 120lb., No. 1017.—Z 2179, Engine," this office.
TUTAN Tractor for sale, in splendid working order; owner being further engaged in agricultural work by appointment.—W. A. Empey, Ballitore, Stradbally, Co. Kildare.
TRACTOR, Saunderson's Model "G," almost new; owner being Retiring; bed On, Townhall street, Belfast. Phone—Belfast 2142.
VULCANISING Plant for Sale, H.P. Maxey's, one Mckenzie's Vulcanising Plant, one McNally's Garage, Bell's lane, Ely place, Dublin. E
WANTED, Wire Netting, 100 to 500 yards; also Poultry Netting. Apply "Z 2131, Netting," this office.
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1/- DOORS Jam Pots; Wine, Porter Bottles, Furniture Lumber Bought.—Q 618, this office. F

TIMBER.

A QUANTITY of Boxboards, squares, and oddments of Native Timber (Deals and Scantlings for Sale cheap; call and inspect.—Archer, Sawmills, Wapping st., Dublin.
SAWING Contractor Wanted, with own Portable Mill, to go to Fail, Saw into Sleepers, Egg Boxes, etc., and deliver to rail; must have quantity done and ordered by Wednesday. For particulars apply per "Z 2243, Contractor," this office.
WANTED, Scotch Fir and Ash. Particulars and price per ton f.o.r. to Q 913, this office.
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ANGLING, Shooting—Sole Proprietors of Flies, Casts, Natural and Artificial Baits; Sporting Catalogue; Guns and Rods Repaired; Salmon Tackle tested; Rods tree.—Garrett, Champion Court, Dublin.
FISHING Rod and Tackle every description; Rods Repaired; Salmon Licences obtained; catalogue free.—Bourne, Ivas quay, Dublin.
GUN Cartridges, Loaded; Gun Repairs, all kinds executed; Rabbit Nets, Ferret Bundles; list free.—Bourne, Gunmaker, Ivas quay, Dublin.
SALMON Drift Net (Hoops), 120 yards long, fully equipped, complete; cost £20; will be sacrificed for refusal. Seen any time, the Strand, Killiney. F

PHOTOGRAPHY

CAMERA for Sale, 3½ A Folding Pocket Kodak Special, Cooke lens and leather carrier; nearest £10.—Q 917, this office.
ENSIGN, Wellington, and Kodak Films, all sizes.—Mc'Mahon, Harcourt st., Dublin. T

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

WANTED, to Purchase, a small comfortable Cruising Yacht, from 25 to 30 feet on L.W.L.; must have good draught of sails and gear must

Great White Show At LEE'S
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
A WHITE SHOW WILL BE IN PROGRESS AT ALL OUR HOUSES. BEST POSSIBLE VALUE WILL BE OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF WHITE GOODS:-
White Calicoes, Longcloths & Madapolams.
White Sheets & Sheetings.
White Quilts & Bedspreads.
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Curtains & Curtain Nets.
Damask Cloths & Table Damasks.
White Fancy Linens.
White Turkish and Huckaback Towels & Towellings.
All White Embroidered Blouses.
All White Silk, Voile, & Fancy Blouses.
All Corsets.
Special.
750 Pairs White Wool Blankets, 30/-, 39/6, 45/6, 52/6, and 58/6 per pair; 350 Pairs White All Wool Blankets, 52/6, 56/-, 60/-, 70/-, 80/- and 90/- per pair.
Value which cannot be repeated when this lot is sold.
Edward Lee & Co., LTD.,
General Drapers, Outfitters, and House Furnishers,
Dublin (48 Mary St.), Rathmines, Kingstown, Bray.

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If the high standard of our work is measured by the appreciation of those who send us their clothes periodically for cleaning, it is safe to say that there is no better process than the Dartry.
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STORAGE BATTERY WORK A SPECIALITY.
Send us your enquiries now. Distance no object.
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7 Trinity St., DUBLIN.

£10 REWARD
PAID
TO ANYONE GIVING INFORMATION WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE RECOVERY OF PIECES OF SUITING STOLEN FROM OUR PREMISES ON TUESDAY NIGHT LAST. PATTERNS OF STOLEN GOODS CAN BE SEEN AT
15 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.
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SANITARY GOODS
KITCHEN SINKS.
LAVATORY BASINS.
HOSPITAL APPLIANCES.
C. P. GLORNEY,
5-6 GEORGE'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

DR. STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

A meeting of the Governors and Guardians of Dr. Steevens's Hospital was held on Tuesday in the Boardroom. The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's was in the chair, and there were also present:—R. A. Hayes, M.D.; T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; Major W. S. Haughton, R.A.M.C.; de Courcy Millar, F. H. Grierson, Robert Cranford.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed and the financial position stated.

It was passed unanimously:—That the following resolution was passed at the Medical Committee be adopted, and that Dr. Lewis Cassidy be appointed Gynaecologist to the Hospital during the pleasure of the Governors.

The Secretary read a letter from the Irish Matrons' Association, enclosing a resolution to the effect that their Association strongly recommended the adoption of six weeks' preliminary training for probationers before entering the hospital wards, and they consider this can best be accomplished by the appointment of a teaching sister to each hospital. A higher standard of training is now necessitated by the passing of the State Registration Bill at the formation of a Ministry of Health.

The Governors adopted the recommendation contained in the resolution, and action is to be taken to give effect to it.

Routine business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

Private names may be obtained on application to the Matron. Telephone No. Dublin 1408. There are private wards in the Hospital at moderate rates.

THE "IRISH TIMES" COLUMN FOR NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

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Modern Ireland in the Making
Two new volumes in the series.
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Professor Henry has written a dispassionate and comprehensive account of the development of Irish Nationalism since the death of Parnell, a This well documented history is objective and critical, but without anti-national bias. Without a trace of partisanship he has analysed and described the various elements which have governed the evolution of Sinn Fein Ireland.
The Home Rule Movement
By MICHAEL MacDONAGH.
Crown 8vo, cloth, 5/- net.
Mr. Michael MacDonagh has surveyed the Home Rule Movement from its origin to the death of John Redmond. Writing at a distance from the heat of current controversies, the author is able to estimate fairly the achievements of the constitutionalists. His pages are livened by many vivid first-hand impressions of striking personalities and important scenes.
FICTION
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This is a story of boyhood and youth, written with all the skill of the author's experienced craftsmanship. Mr. Forrest Reid is not a sentimentalist, intent upon mawkish idealisation. Nor is he a propagandist with a message for educational reformers. He is a delicate psychologist and a sympathetic delineator of young life. Above all, he is a stylist and a storyteller of distinction.
Eight Short Stories
By LENNOX ROBINSON.
Crown 8vo, 3/6 net.
That Mr. Lennox Robinson has the true gift of story-telling is evident from the scope and power of the stories here collected. Mystery, realism and imagination have full play in such tales as "A Pair of Muddy Shoes," "The Sponger," and "The Weir." This is a book which stands out clearly amongst the numerous volumes of conventionally Irish short stories.
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These poems by a new writer have the distinction given by real thought, born of emotion and lit with a glow of colour. Mr. A. E. Green's verse have a vigour and spontaneity which reveal the gifts of a true poet.
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By PADRIC GREGORY.
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In this new collection of his songs and ballads Mr. Padric Gregory's talent is shown in its varied richness. Echoes of an older world are heard in these pages, where Ulster tradition and folk song find in this gifted singer a masterly exponent.
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13 AND 20 GRAFTON STREET.

Books of the Week.

THE FIRST LORD HOLLAND.

The end of the eighteenth century is familiar to all, for has it not in England such dazzling figures as the two Pitts, Nelson, and Wellington? The beginning is also well known, for it has the great figure of Sir Robert Walpole. In spite of Sir Robert Walpole, the third and fourth decades have not been much explored. We therefore welcome the notable contribution which Lord Ilchester makes in his striking biography of Henry Fox, first Lord Holland. He invests the man with all the attractiveness which belongs to a Fox, and at the same time contrives to set the politics of the day in a fresh way, because he surveys these politics from an unexpected angle. In 1739 Fox became Surveyor of Works, and in 1774 he passed away before the storms of European revolution began to darken the horizon. There were rumblings in America, but the circle in which Fox began his political life lasted to the close.

Sir George Trevelyan has conveyed to all the charm of the time in which Charles James Fox lived, and Lord Ilchester contrives to help us to realise that this charm was also part of the life of Charles's father, Henry Fox. In oratory the son was incomparably superior to the father. At his best moment Holland was animated and rapid, but usually he was at a loss for the expression of his thought. "Pitt," remarked Charles James Fox, "is never at a loss for the word, and I am never at a loss for a word." This *obiter dictum* also expresses the difference between father and son. Henry Fox was a much abler debater than orator, in this respect resembling Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Both father and son were kind-hearted, generous, genial, and courteous. The family good temper was their boast.

As a scholar Henry Fox did not attain the exalted rank so common among eighteenth century politicians. He possessed, however, a useful smattering of the best-known authors, was favoured with an excellent memory, and was one of the most alert intelligences of his day. There is nothing remarkable in his prose writing: his "Memoir" is in no wise out of the common. The English poets he knew and loved, although, so far as one can see, the men who were beginning to write about nature, such as James Thomson, did not appeal to him. His own verses were meritorious, though they leant to the coarseness which was then so prevalent. His taste in building was nothing like so fine as his taste in verse. Indeed, the author does not hesitate to call one of his works the fantastic excrescences of Kingsgate cliffs. He cared for the paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and others to whom he gave commissions were Hogarth, Allan Ramsay, Hoare, Vanloo, and Echardt.

As a friend Henry Fox shone. In his own home his best qualities were displayed. "I am glad," he wrote to Charles Townshend, "you mention my family. Nobody has been more hated in the world, but I flatter myself nobody is more beloved in his own family than I am." The picture which Lord Ilchester draws of the home life of Henry Fox is an idyll. Under the blows freely dealt in the world of politics Fox always had the consolation of a hearth where everyone adored him. Here is the tribute which Henry Pelham paid him at the time of Wilmington's death: "Dear Fox, yr warmth of heart for your friends, I have ever seen and valued . . . It was that made me wish to be rank'd amongst them." With this attractiveness, which all felt, was combined the quality of sincerity, of trustworthiness. His word of honour was sacred. Here is an instance, if an absurd one. On one occasion the wall at the bottom of the lawn at Holland House was to be blown up in order that it might be replaced with iron palisades. Fox had promised Charles that he should witness the explosion. As chance would have it, the workmen forgot to notify him when the work of destruction was to take place. The fond father at once gave orders that the wall should be rebuilt, in order that it might be blown up a second time in his son's presence.

In spite of all the attractiveness of Henry Fox, there was something wanting, and that something was character. He worked with Newcastle and Shelburne, with Pitt and Bedford, and somehow none of these men thoroughly trusted him. What are we to think of the man who deserted Pitt in order to support Newcastle? It is the merit of Lord Ilchester that he does not ignore the demerit of Henry Fox. Frederick the Great confessed that England had been a long time in labour, but that at last she had brought forth a man when she brought forth Pitt. A foreigner could see what Fox could not see, or, at any rate, what Fox could not act on. In some ways Fox could have supplied the deficiencies of Pitt. He was a man of business, and he was able not only to attract men, but to persuade them to support him. These business-like qualities and these arts of managing men would have been powerful assets to Pitt, and he and Fox, between them, might have accomplished wonders. To the loss of Pitt, to the loss of his country, and to his own loss, Fox preferred Newcastle to Pitt. The results of this preference are written large on the pages of history.

Many questions are raised by these stimulating and suggestive volumes. Henry Fox was Paymaster, and custom permitted him to retain in his hands public money and to speculate with it in the interval between receiving it and paying it out. In days of peace this might be tolerable but was it tolerable in days of war, when the amount rose to millions? Lord Ilchester makes out a case, which is well argued; yet it breaks down. When we examine it we find that contemporaries of Fox, like Pitt and Pelham, refused so to use public money. Now, the case of Pitt is not enough to condemn Fox, for the virtue of Pitt is a commonplace. What is fatal to Fox is the conduct of Pelham. We are reminded of the case of Alexander VI. This Borgia Pope was condemned by the public opinion of his own day, and one cannot palliate his conduct on the plea that it was that of his time. It was nothing of the sort. Similarly, one cannot palliate the conduct of Henry Fox by a like plea. The public opinion of his own age condemned him.

"Henry Fox, first Lord Holland." By Lord Ilchester. London: Murray. Two Vols. 32/-

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

Five generations of the Tussaud family have contributed to the Baker street Galleries, and, as the figures there are always of people of the passing moment, they make a continuous record of prominent people and events of the past 150 years. Mr. John Theodore Tussaud, the writer of this book, is a great-grandson of Madame Tussaud, the founder of the exhibition. He also is a recognised authority on historical matters relating to the French Revolution and the First Empire, and brings their days very vividly before us in his sketch of Madame Tussaud's early life. This clever woman, when only a young girl, learnt to model in wax in the studio of her uncle, Mr. Christopher Curtius. Here she was seen in 1780 by Madame Elizabeth of France, the sixteen-year-old sister of Louis XVI. The Princess Elizabeth took a great liking to Madame Tussaud and her work, and bore both off with her to Versailles.

Here, and at Montreuil, Madame Tussaud spent what she always spoke of as the nine happiest years of her life, enjoying the confidence and almost daily company of her patroness, and meeting constantly the other members of the Royal Family. We do not wonder that their terrible fate made so lasting an impression upon her, but rather that she survived her own dreadful perpetuation of the work of the guillotine. Fresh from the scaffold, heads were brought to this young girl, who, under compulsion, took casts of them—Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, Hébert, Danton, Robespierre, Carrier, Fouquier-Tinville, and others. Perhaps, the most horrifying of all her tasks was the casting of the mangled head of the greatly beloved Princess de Lamballe. Madame Tussaud went through all this, but was never able to efface memories of these horrors from her mind. That she was as sensitive, too, as most girls of her age we gather when we read of her fainting when Marie Antoinette passed in the tumbril on her way to execution.

The French Revolution chapters are the most engrossing in the book. Those on Napoleon, so largely devoted to his personal belongings, strike one as too intimately curious, though there are people with a morbid taste for such things. "Madame Tussaud's" caters, it is true, for these, but has a better side—the side which chronicles history, progress, and world achievements. Many good stories are set round the figures in the galleries, but the more interesting are those of the celebrities themselves. The lure of horrors holds in the book the questionable attraction that the famous Chamber of Horrors exhibition. Mr. Tussaud tells of the visit of the Shah of Persia in 1873, accompanied by members of our own Royal Household. The Shah was especially fascinated by the *lunette* in which the neck of the victim was held in position on the guillotine, and asked that a condemned prisoner should be brought from many of the jails and decapitated for his edification. When he was diplomatically told that no condemned man was available at the moment, His Majesty turned to his suite and called for volunteers. The authorities, however, came to the rescue, and explained that an execution could not be permitted, much to the Shah's disgust and the relief of his attendants.

We have been wont to regard "Madame Tussaud's" merely as an amusing means of satisfying curiosity regarding much discussed people. Mr. Tussaud, however, points the moral behind the exhibition, and does so in such entertaining fashion that for once we do not resent it. We have not till now taken the work of the Tussauds quite seriously. The "Romance," if it does nothing else, compels respect for the tenacity, industry, and fidelity to tradition of the family that has made the Galleries at Baker street an important part of the life of London.

"The Romance of Madame Tussaud's." By John T. Tussaud. London: Odhams. 21/- net.

THE GREY WAVE.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the well-known war correspondent, writes a preface to this fine book by his brother, Major Hamilton Gibbs. The book tells the story of one who enlisted in the 9th Lancers when the war began, and remained if the Army till he was invalided out in 1918, with the rank of major in the R.F.A. Naturally, parts of the tale are old, as we read once again of the hardships and the horrors endured by men at the front. There is deep poignancy in the remarks of the author when it begins to strike him that those who stopped at home did not realise the sacrifices made for them by the men on active service. It is not a matter for surprise that Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "Despair, a tragic rage, filled the hearts of our fighting men who, after all their sacrifices, found themselves unrewarded, unemployed, and unsatisfied in their souls. . . . My brother's book reveals something of this at work in his own mind; it is honest and vital." These are strong words, but this book goes no small distance to justify them.

The early days in the service are well described. The incident of the banjo-playing soldier and that of the first friend whom the author met are very vivid. We liked the story of the American girl who drove over to see him when he had just joined up. "Come out," she suggested, "and have a picnic with me. I've got some perfectly luscious things in a basket." He walked to the orderly room to get permission. He explained his design to one of the sergeants. The sergeant stared, as well he might: such conduct was not laid down in the drill book. Finally, the adjutant consented to Mr. Gibbs's modest request for half an hour off. He thanked him, clicked to the salute, and went out. As he walked round the front of the car, while the chauffeur cranked up, the door of the orderly room opened, and the adjutant came on to the step. He took a good look at the American girl, and said: "Oh—er—Gibbs. You can make it an hour, if you like."

The account of the work of the Royal Field Artillery day by day is most ably put, giving the civilian a true idea of the branch of the service which accomplished so much for the winning of the war. Everyone was keen about his billet, and the men were not a whit behind the officers in this respect. The only regular officers were the colonel and the battery commanders. The men all belonged to the skilled class: they were miners, clerks, and the like. The training was not so much done by the N.C.O.'s as it was in the cavalry. In the gunners the officers not only took every parade and lecture and stable hour, but also knew every man and horse by name, and played in all the inter-battery football matches. The Gallipoli Expedition receives vigorous handling from Major Hamilton Gibbs, and the Western front is also capably described, although there is in a certain flavour of bitterness when Staff officers come under consideration. The end of the book particularly deserves reading.

"The Grey Wave." By Major A. Hamilton Gibbs. With an Introduction by Philip Gibbs. London: Hutchinson. 10/6.

TWO POETS.

Lady Margaret Sackville, as the writer of the preface to these selected poems points out, "clings to the classic tradition in form and dignity." In many respects she reminds one of Keats—in her melody, her rhythm, her diction, above all in the lure that Greece has for her. The last inspires her in what we judge to be the best pieces in this collection—the three dramatic sketches about Orpheus, Pan and the poet, and the wooing of Dionysus. Here is Persephone's description of Eurydice—

There clings about her
A faint scent as of Autumn roses. Pale
And perfumed is she like fainy hawthorn blossom:
Seeing her eyes I think upon the sea—
The sea which splashes the bright shores of Enna.

In the second piece there is a pretty humour, which is hardly Greek, and partakes rather of French *persiflage*. The selector of these pieces has given us a variety of subjects and of forms, but in all the reader will find a high level of inspiration, and something that will repay his study.

It is, perhaps, unfair to place Mr. Bernard McCarthy's booklet, "The Shadow of the Rose," side by side with this work, yet we do so designedly. Mr. McCarthy has not such a finished touch, his inspiration is often commonplace, he owes nothing to the classics, his rhythm is by no means finished, and his art is often too apparent. Yet we have enjoyed his poems because he touches on ordinary themes that have been the property of the poet for all time—love, the passing of youth, memory. There is poetry here—

Her soft eyes filled with all and doubt, all pain,
But her red trembling lips made no reply.
She vanished with the spume, the mist, the rain,
And then the sea-gulls kreked. I wonder why."

He requires more careful workmanship, and a fuller tone may come with practice and time, but we thank him for one thing—that he has avoided altogether the rhetoric concerning our own country that most young Irish poets seem to consider a mark of the divine *afflatus*.

"Selected Poems." By Lady Margaret Sackville. London: Constable. 6/- net.
"The Shadow of the Rose." By J. Bernard McCarthy. Dublin: The Talbot Press. 1/- net.

A CHRISTIAN APOLOGIST.

For the benefit of his readers Dr. T. W. Crafer furnishes us with a careful introduction to the *Apocriticus* of Macarius Magnes. It is a difficult work to procure even in Greek, and this is the first English translation. The book itself is in the form of question and answer. A heathen raises an objection, and the answer is a fair attempt to meet it. These objections reflect the spirit of Porphyry, the well-known Neo-Platonist of the third century. The answers are very full, and the editor has wisely given the important parts at length, and has made a selection of the rest. In his valuable survey of the past history of the MS. of this book Dr. Crafer shows that it ran grave risk of disappearing. For controversial purposes it was rescued from oblivion in the ninth and in the sixteenth centuries. Its genuineness was naturally called in question by those opposed to its ideas and the use made of them.

The editor has cast his net widely, for he found a fragment of Book I. in Nicephorus and of Book V. in Turrianus. As a rule the objections deal with verses of the Gospels, Acts, the Pauline Epistles, and some are doctrinal. There is an attack on miracles and on the words of Christ. Charges of inconsistency are laid against St. Peter and St. Paul. The doctrinal matters at stake are the Incarnation, the Monarchy of God, and the Resurrection. Dr. Crafer leans to the view that the opponent of Christianity was Hierocles, who instigated the persecution of the Christians in 303. What amazes one is the modernness of the whole discussion. The author is probably Macarius the Magnesian. The editor summarises shortly and ably the theological and apologetic value of the *Apocriticus*, which he deservedly rates highly. His translation runs so easily that it is a pleasure to read it.

"The Apocriticus of Macarius Magnes." By T. W. Crafer, D.D. London: The S.P.C.K. 7/6.

THE CALL OF THE EAST.

"The Call of the East," by the Rev. Frederick W. S. O'Neill, a missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church in Manchuria, is a most interesting volume of missionary sketches. The author's power of racy narrative is evident on every page. His method is pictorial. He is the foe of dulness, and his writing, like his talk, is, as his friends know, animated, picturesque, and, when need is, challenging. The Manchuria Mission of the Irish Presbyterian Church has attained its jubilee, and this volume has been put together by Mr. O'Neill to revive in the memory of the home Church some of the outstanding events in the history of the Mission during the last fifty years.

It was impossible that this should be a complete account. Moreover, the design of the book—for members of the Young People's Guild—determined its limitations. Yet Mr. O'Neill has succeeded in compressing into 130 pages a surprising amount of information concerning a Mission which is, admittedly, one of the most successful and promising in all China. The tenth chapter in the book—in the form of a dialogue between two brothers, one still a heathen, burning with patriotic ardour against foreign aggression; the other a Christian, a patriot, too, but a lover of peace, afraid lest China might take the wrong path of materialism and militarism—throws light upon the mind of young China, and has in it something of warning and rebuke for us of the West. A table of dates and a bibliography add to the value of the book, and for the purpose of study circles and classes the table of questions will be found very useful.

"The Call of the East." By F. W. S. O'Neill. London: Clarke. 2/6 net.

OUR SUBMARINES IN WAR.

It is interesting to compare tales of adventure in which the submarine—British or German—plays an important part with the real thing as told by "Klaxon" in his "Story of our Submarines." Here we have solid fact as opposed to fantastic fiction; yet we think that the former will produce enough excitement to satisfy the most jaded palate of the adventure-loving reader. "Klaxon's" book has appeared in serial form in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and, as every reader of that periodical can testify, is a true and faithful chronicle of the wonderful exploits of our submarine navy. Before he took the matter in hand little was known to the general public of the various classes of submarine in existence and of the different duties assigned to, and carried out, by each class. Their work necessarily was done in secret, and the brief official *communiqués* conveyed little or nothing to the man in the street. The author writes with the permission of the Admiralty, and publishes many of the reports of submarine commanders. They err on the side of brevity, but "Klaxon," is able to amplify them from his own knowledge of submarine warfare. Many of these wonderful deeds are only now made known for the first time, and very thrilling reading they make. We would not have grumbled had the book been twice as long.

"The Story of our Submarines." By "Klaxon." Edinburgh: Blackwood. 6/- net.

THE MUSICAL DIRECTORY.

The sixty-eighth issue of the "Musical Directory," corrected up to date, has been issued for 1920. It contains the usual classified lists of addresses of musicians, teachers, instrumentalists, etc., and a trade directory dealing with music-sellers and those interested in things incidental to music. The obituary notices include some from 1918. The long list for 1919 contains some world-known names. The Rev. Sir John Pentland Mahaffy, G.B.E., C.V.O., D.D., Mus. Doc., D.C.L.; Arthur O'Leary, William J. Devers, Henry Beaumont, and Brendan J. Rogers have a particular claim on our interest.

"The Musical Directory, 1920." London: Rudall, Carte, and Co. 6/- net.

RECENT FICTION.

The appearance of sleeping sickness in Europe adds another thrill to the story of the outposts of Empire. The author asserts that the characters and their doings are merely threads to hold the fabric of fact together, and that the merciless tropical environment is in no way overdrawn. If that be so, one stands appalled at the indifference of the rest of the Empire to the cost of its growth. That itself, however, is the best monument to the men who willingly face these fearful conditions, endure them for years, and come through, not "unscathed"—we disagree with the writer here—but harmed as little as may be by contact with native savagery. The story is of two men and one woman, and has often been told before. It is the surroundings that fill one's mind—the tropical scenery, animals, insect life, the hunt, the elemental passions of the natives, and the culminating horror of the sleeping sickness. The book glows with colour, but the colour that is best seen from afar, for behind it all are the degraded man and woman of savage life and custom. Yet it is so absorbing that the final chapter—a sop to novel-reading convention—of peace and a home-to-be in England seems so colourless that one can hardly picture the native Commissioner's content. "Mary" comes through her ordeal with little damage, but one feels that she owed the devotion of the two men to the very environment that cut her off from other needs of women. The dogged pluck of her husband, the doctor, a martyr to his enthusiasm for work, furnishes the best character-writing of the book. The title is more than justified if half of the native description be true.

"The Accursed Valley." By Leigh Thompson. Mills and Boon. 6/- net.

If there is anything in a name Mr. Temple Thurston's new book should attract attention. There is something soothing in the title "Sheepskin and Grey Russet"—something suggestive of peaceful possession and quiet enjoyment that should appeal to the war-weary reader. It is, indeed appeared in a contemporary's list under the heading "Books for Girls." If we were to say that it is not a book for young girls, we might be accused of giving a free advertisement; therefore, we hasten to add that there is nothing unpleasant in it. On the contrary, it is extremely pleasant reading for those sufficiently grown-up to appreciate it. Cruikshank-and Bellwattle—in spite of the latter's name—are a very human and delightful couple, and their purchase and management of a farm form the subject of the book. It is a slender theme, but the author handles it with skill and humour.

"Sheepskin and Grey Russet." By H. Temple Thurston. Cassell. 7/- net.

There are two foci of interest in this very excellent tale. First, there is the problem of Richard Russell. He was one of the war's victims. Shockingly disfigured in features, he returned to London to find himself rejected by his betrothed, and repellent to his friends. How he is to be saved from despair and restored to love and happiness—that is one problem. The other is what happened to Beatrice Sandilands when she disappeared. The author solves these two problems very neatly, and manages so to interweave them that they are solved simultaneously and happily. Even the mystery business in the old Irish mansion in County Cork in which Russell seeks seclusion has an air of reality about it in the author's skilful hands.

"The Further Side of the Door." By the author of "The Pointing Man." Hutchinson. 6/9 net.

"Devil Tony," an ancestor of the St. John family, is responsible for all the gruesome and significant mishaps they endure from generation to generation. Undoubtedly, he earned the curses of the monks when he ousted them from their beloved priory, and put four of them to death, too, in the "garden-court." Evelyn St. John, the hero, bears a strong resemblance to the portrait of the wicked squire, but it falls to his lot to lift the curse of centuries; and the doing of it provides us with a vigorous and absorbing story.

"St. John of Honeylea." By G. W. Whitham. Lane. 7/- net.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

ARGUMENTS AND SPEECHES OF WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS. Edited, with an introduction, by his son, Sherman Evarts. New York: Macmillan. Three vols. $15 net.

GEORGE ALFRED LEFROY, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan. By H. H. Montgomery. London: Longmans. 16/- net.

Books Relating to the War.

TANKS IN THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918. By Brevet-Colonel J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O. London: Murray. 21/- net.

Economic.

INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY—AND THE WAY OUT. By W. Walker Crotch. London: Hutchinson. 2/6 net.

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY. By Major C. H. Douglas. London: Palmer. 5/- net.

Fiction.

THE CLAWING OF CHAINS. By Brinsley MacNamara. Maunsel. 6/6 net.

MIRA. By Arthur Fetherless. Blackwood. 7/6 net.

THE KING'S INDISCRETION. By Michael W. Kaye. Stanley Paul. 7/- net.

THE HOUSE OF BALTAZAR. By William J. Locke. Lane. 7/- net.

ESMEE. By Jeffrey Deprend. Hurst and Blackett. 6/- net.

WAR-TO-DO. By Arthur. By W. Pett Ridge. Methuen. 7/- net.

THE GODS OF MARS. By Edgar Rice Burroughs. Methuen. 6/- net.

DESERT OF LOVE. By Joan Conquest. T. Werner Laurie. 7/- net.

THE SCRAMBLER AND OTHER HAPPENINGS. By Matt Gaunt. T. Werner Laurie. 7/- net.

Miscellaneous.

WOMAN'S WILD OATS. By C. Gasquoine Hartley London: T. Werner Laurie. 5/- net.

THE MIRACLE OF SPIRITUALISM. By Elliott O'Donnell. London: T. Werner Laurie. 5/- net.

THE INDUSTRIAL KEYSTONE BOOKS. By F. Y. Gissing. London: Griffin. 7/6 net.

THE SON. By Sir A. D. Hall. London: Murray. 7/6 net.

THE FIVE LAMBETH CONFERENCES. Compiled under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. London: S.P.C.K. 12/6 net.

A SHORT HISTORY OF CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHY. By Herbert Moore Pim. Dundalk: Tempest. 7/6 net.

BACK TO THE OLD STONE AGE. By Captain G. Christian Nesbitt. London: Elliott Stock. 2/6 net.

AERIAL TRANSPORT. By G. Holt Thomas. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 20/- net.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS: POPULAR READINGS ARRANGED BY FRANK STOCKTON. Edinburgh: Nimmo May and Mitchell. 2/- net.

FLAG AND FLEET. By William Wood. Toronto: Macmillan. 3/- net.

THE STRAND YEAR BOOK, 1920. Edited by Lionel Carson. London: *The Strand*. 1/6 net.

THE HANDBOOK OF CYPRUS. Edited by Harry Charles Luke, B.Litt., M.A., and Douglas James Jardine, D.S.E., M.A. London: Macmillan. 12/- net.

New Edition.

DR. CHAVASSE'S ADVICE TO A MOTHER. London: Churchill. Eighteenth Edition. 2/6 net.

Political.

DISSATISFIED IRELAND. By the Parliamentary Representative of the Birmingham *Post*. 1/- net.

Theology.

THE LOST APOCRYPHA OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. By M. R. James. London: S.P.C.K. 5/- net.

THE CHRIST OF THE FUTURE. By A. J. C. Allen, M.A. London: Scott. 2/- net.

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOLROOM, S.C. road.—To-night, at 8 o'clock, Man's Scripture Study Class. Rev. Ernest Hunt.

At the annual Congress of the French Socialist Party at Strasburg, on Wednesday, Mrs. Philip Snowden drew the applause of the majority of the audience as she spoke in guarded terms on the policy of participation in the Moscow International.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.

SHIPPING EMBARGO ON CATTLE.

THE FOOD CONTROLLER BLAMED.

At the weekly meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board yesterday, Mr. John Hollwey, Chairman, presiding, a letter was read from the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, stating, in reply to the Board's communication, that Irish cattle could now be landed at Birkenhead between noon on Saturday and midnight on Sunday, provided the consignees undertook to deal with the animals during that period.

Letters on the same subject were received from Sir Maurice Dockrell, M.P., and the Department of Agriculture, the latter being to the effect that the Department was still in communication with the Mersey Board.

Mr. Barry said that the Mersey Board had gone as far as they could be reasonably expected to go. They had now got to bedrock as to whom to blame. The Food Controller was entirely to blame for the upset. He had issued an Order which was a distinct breach of faith in regard to the control of Irish fat stock. He found that by closing out Irish cattle between Saturday midday and Sunday midnight he would save a certain amount of money owing to the excessive demands of labour for overtime rates. At the same time these charges had got to be met. The action of the Food Controller was bordering on dishonesty. He proposed a resolution protesting against the action of the Ministry of Food in partly de-controlling the Irish fat stock, as having under the Cattle Control Order assumed responsibility for all Irish fat stock after being placed on board steamers at Irish ports, their action now in declining to accept delivery at Birkenhead between the hours of 12 noon on Saturday and midnight on Sunday was a distinct breach of faith on their part. The resolution further declared that the action of the Food Controller was very prejudicial to the interests of the Dublin port and the Irish live stock industry, and the Board, therefore, requested the Food Controller to carry out his obligations.

Mr. Field, in seconding the motion, mentioned that as a result of interviews with representatives of the Ministry of Food in London they did not hold out much hope of remedying the situation.

The resolution was adopted, and it was decided to send copies to the Chief Secretary, Sir Maurice Dockrell, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Devlin.

DETENTION OF COAL VESSELS.

A report was read from the Harbour Master on a letter from the Midland Area Coal Control objecting to the practice of booking boats for berths at the North Wall before they arrive, thereby taking preference of steamers in the river. The Harbour Master said that at present, owing to the shortage of waggons and conditions of labour, no hard and fast rules or regulations could be set down for the working of the Board's electric cranes, and discretion must be used so as to benefit all concerned. The great cause of the detention of coal vessels at present was shortage of waggons. Were it not for the great help which he got from Mr. Wharton, Ministry of Transport, in procuring railway waggons there would be much more congestion. If vessels did not book their cranes according to notice they could not expect him to order out a craneman at 6 a.m. at the expense of the Board, as he had to pay these men two hours overtime from 6 to 8 a.m. It was much to the benefit of the Coal Controller as well as to the country that all colliers should work overtime, and it was for that reason that he tried to do everything in his power to induce the stevedores to start work at 6 a.m., and work right through the night if necessary, in order to finish the steamers, and not start work at 8 a.m. and stop at 5 p.m., leaving the colliers undischarged, which resulted in 12 hours' detention to the vessels concerned.

His report was adopted.

Arising out of the consideration of the minutes of the proceedings of the Special Bill Committee, Alderman O'Brien proposed as an amendment the deletion of the payment of £600 Parliament fees as a protest against the Board's refusal to extend the franchise.

Mr. Farrell seconded the amendment, which was defeated by 15 to 6 votes, and the minutes were approved.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

DUBLIN ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Barometer—30.
Wind and Weather—Westerly wind, fresh breeze, fine and clear.

Coastwise Arrivals—Ss. Slieve Bawn, ss. Snowdon, ss. Greenore, from Holyhead, with goods, passengers, etc.; ss. Thistle, ss. Puma, from Glasgow, with goods; ss. Olive, from Heysham, with goods; ss. Blackthorn, ss. Louth, ss. Lady Tennant, from Liverpool, with goods; ss. Daisy, from Ellesmereport, with cement; ss. Wicklow, from Manchester, with goods; ss. Temair, ss. St. Mirren, ss. Amelia, from Ayr, with coals; ss. Jennie, ss. Enda, ss. Holm Force, ss. Alyn, from Garston, with coals; ss. Achill, ss. Alder, from Newport, with coals; ss. Blackwater, from Liverpool, with coals; ss. River Avoca, from Ayr, with coals; ss. Walnut, from Newport, light.

Foreign Departures—Ss. Gibel Yedid, of London, 1,664 tons register (Captain Doran), for Newport, light.

Coastwise Departures—Ss. Slieve Bawn, ss. Snowdon, ss. Greenore, for Holyhead, with goods, passengers, etc.; ss. Thistle, ss. Puma, for Glasgow, with goods; ss. Olive, for Heysham, with goods; ss. Oliver, for Manchester, with goods; ss. Carlow, ss. Princess Ena, for Liverpool, with goods; ss. Yarrow, for Silloth, with goods; ss. Cato, for Bristol, with goods; ss. Lady Emerald, for Plymouth, with goods; ss. Clarecastle, for Liverpool, with porter Tess, Mary Grace, for Chester, with scrap iron; Adolf, for Runcorn, with scrap iron; New Design, for Bridgewater, with oats; ss. Birchol, for Barrow with motor spirit; ss. Carena, ss. Nora, ss. Ribblesdale, for Garston, light; ss. Irena, for Point of Aire, light; ss. Pioneer, for Ayr, light; ss. Bessie Heath, for Birkenhead, light; ss. The Baron, for Newport, light; ss. Ophir, for Piel, light; ss. Blackwater, for Whitehaven, light.

LLOYD'S SHIPPING NEWS.

Mails.

ANSELM, Manaos for Liverpool, called Madeira 25th.
ANDES, for Southampton, left Buenos Ayres 24th.
ARAWA, for Southampton, left Norfolk 20th.
BOMORA, for Bombay, left Gravesend 23rd.
BRITANIA, for London, left Sydney 23rd.
BURMA, Rangoon for Liverpool, and the INABA MARU, Yokohama for London, both arr. from 30. CITY OF MANCHESTER, Calcutta for London, arr. Southport 20th.
CITY OF PERTH, from Liverpool, arr. Karachi 19th.
CLUNY CASTLE, for London, left Waldack Bay 22nd.
CITY OF DUNEDIN, from Calcutta, left Mersey 20th.
CALEDONIAN, from Manchester, arr. Boston 25th.
ORLANDA, London for Uganda, and the DEVANHA, London for Bombay, both arrived Port Said 20th.
COMMONWEALTH, for London, left Melbourne 24th.
CAPE VERDE, from Avonmouth, arr. Adelaide 22nd.
DERWENT RIVER, from London, arr. Philadelphia 24.
DUNDONALD, for St. John, left Gravesend 25th.
DESEADO, from Liverpool, arr. Santos 24th.
EXPLORER, Liverpool for Calcutta, arr. Port Said 20.
GAIKA, London for Natal, arr. Marseilles 24th.
GADARA, for London, left Genoa 24th.
KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, from Liverpool, arrived New York 24th.
KIAORA, from Hobart, arrived Southampton 26th.
KEKUONO, for London, left Colombo 20th.
MITLADES, for London, left Sydney 21st.
MALWA, from Calcutta, arr. Plymouth 26th.
MISSISSIPPI, from London, arr. Baltimore 19th.
MOORINA, London for Bombay, arr. Gibraltar 25th.
NERVADA, Bombay for London, left Marseilles 24th.
MINNEKAHDA, from New York, arr.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE O'MARA OPERA CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
IT HAS BEEN ARRANGED THAT THE OPERAS WILL TERMINATE EACH EVENING NOT LATER THAN 10.30 O'CLOCK.
TONIGHT at 7.30—
SAMSON AND DELILAH.
Miss Mabel Dennis, Messrs. Charles Neville, Alan Turner, Joseph Griffin.
Conductor—W. J. C. Hekker.
Saturday Eve.—"IL TROVATORE."
Monday—"LOMENGRIN."
Tuesday—"FAUST."
Wednesday—"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY."
Thursday—"TANNHAUSER."
Friday—"LA BOHEME."
Saturday Mat., 2.30—"LA TRAVIATA."
Saturday Evening—"IL TROVATORE."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.40. TWICE NIGHTLY. 8.40.
DOROTHY VAUGHAN, PHIL PARSONS, JAMES STEWART, FOUR CHARLTONS, Heras and De Lil, Albert Darmley, Marie Terry, COURSING, FILM OF CLONANNA CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.
BOX OFFICE OPEN 11 TO 5. TEL. 3308.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, and Following Nights, at 8.15.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.
THE CLANCY NAME,
By Lennox Robinson.
THE BUILDING FUND,
By William Boyle.
THE WORKHOUSE WARD,
By Lady Gregory.
Booking at Theatre Phone 3268

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.30.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....8.45.
For Musical Play,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
Seats Booked at Theatre 2/- Tel. 3016.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
THEDA BARA (Famous Fox Film),
in "WHEN A WOMAN SINS."
Showing at 3, 5, 7, and 9.
Comedies, Interest, etc., and Prof. Renaud's Famous Orchestra.
MONDAY:
"ROCK OF AGES," starring Queenie Thomas.

BOHEMIAN "WHAT EVERY WOMAN PICTURE WANTS!"
THEATRE, Starring Grace Darmond.
Continuous, Comedy, Topical, and 3 to 10.30. Interest.

PILLAR HER GOOD
PICTURE NAME,
HOUSE. Featuring JEAN SOTHERN.
THE REST FOR THE DYING,
CAMDEN ROW.
The President and Committee request the honour of your presence at the
ANNUAL MEETING
To be held on
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 27th FEBRUARY, 1920,
At 4 p.m.,
In the DIOCESAN SCHOOLS,
41 MOLESWORTH STREET.
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN will Preside.

DANCE TO-NIGHT,
BLUE BIRD TEA ROOMS, KINGSTOWN,
3s. 6d.
Evening Dress or Uniform.

GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.
CINDERELLA
(Under Hotel Management.)
SEASON 1919-20.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
FROM 7.30 TO 11.0.
DANCE TICKETS 5/- each, at Hotel.
Music under the Personal Direction of Mr. CLARKE BARRY.

SALTHILL HOTEL,
DANCE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, 8 to 11.
TICKETS 5/— AT HOTEL.

ROYAL CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. H. B. Phillips will hold an Audition at Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., Westmoreland street, To-morrow (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, and also on Monday, at the same hour. Applications should be made to Cramer, Wood, and Co.

LEGAL NOTICES.
1/- per line.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
CHARLES PACKINGTON GERRARD, late of Rosdhu, in the County of Dublin, Esquire, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of, or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the estate of the above Deceased, who died on the 31st day of May, 1919, are hereby required to send by the 1st day of April, 1920, to the undersigned Solicitor for Robert John Parker, of Clonkeen, in the County of Monaghan, Administrator of the Estate of the said Deceased, to whom Letters of Administration to the said Estate were granted on the 17th day of February, 1920, out of the Armagh District Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. And Notice is hereby further given that after the 1st day of April, 1920, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required.
Dated the 19th day of February, 1920.
WOODS and McCOY, Solicitors for the said Executor, 5 Colleck street, Waterford.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
JOHN COLE, late of Clonkirk, Closes, in the County of Meath, Farmer, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of, or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the estate of the above Deceased, who died on the 31st day of March, 1919, are hereby required on or before the 1st day of April, 1920, to furnish in writing particulars of such claims or demands to the undermentioned Solicitor for Robert John Parker, of Clonkeen, in the County of Monaghan, Administrator of the said Deceased, to whom Letters of Administration to the said Estate were granted on the 17th day of February, 1920, out of the Armagh District Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. And Notice is hereby further given that after the 1st day of April, 1920, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required.
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Dated the 19th day of February, 1920.
WOODS and McCOY, Solicitors for the said Executor, 5 Colleck street, Waterford.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME 4.45 TWICE NIGHTLY 8.50.
SECOND PERFORMANCE OVER AT 10.30.
HARU ONUKI
The Japanese Prima Donna with the Silver Voice.
LYRICAL PLAYERS.
NOW BOOKING THE UPPER CIRCLE 1/3.
WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—MISS HELENA GRAHAM.

THEATRE ROYAL.
TO-DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
SPECIAL
QUINLAN CONCERT
Ordinary Doors Open 2.30.
Tickets on Sale at Cramer's until 1 o'clock, and at the Theatre from 2.30.
Prices:—Dress Circle 18/- and 12/-, Parterre, 10/6 and 8/6; Upper Circle, 8/6 and 7/6. Gallery Tickets (Unreserved), 3/6.

TIVOLI 5.45, 8.45. TIVOLI
Tel. 4125.
MIZUNO TROUPE,
Wonderful Japanese Entertainers.
Fred. Hawtrey, Burgess and Fox, Two Wellys, Johnny Dundee, Ted Judge, Hearne and Partner, TOMMY & YVONNE.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
LAST TWO DAYS OF OUR
GREAT ALL-STAR PROGRAMME
DOROTHY GISH in "THE HOPE CHEST."
CHAPLIN in "THE FIREMAN."
Mr. and Mrs. DREW in "AFTER HENRY."
FIRST NUMBER of "IDEAL VARIETIES."
(Our Weekly Pictorial, Pathe Gazette, etc.
NEXT MONDAY, "SPORTING LIFE."

DRUMCONDRA HOSPITAL,
WHITWORTH ROAD.
POUND DAY,
SATURDAY, 28th FEB., 1920.
ALL friends are invited to bring or send a POUND of something. Any gift will be gratefully received from a POUND of Groceries to a ONE POUND NOTE. Country Produce, Household Linen and any other useful articles will be welcomed. If POUNDS cannot be brought personally they can be delivered from the shops or by the trams.
CONCERT at 4.30 p.m.
TEAS 6d. each, 4 p.m.
The Hospital will be open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. to receive gifts.

DANCE, 7.45 to 10.45 p.m.,
TO-MORROW
Mr. W. J. Manahan's Band.
'Phone 1873. 27 Adelaide road.

THE ELYSEE DANCES,
35 DAWSON STREET,
Are Held
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE ST. ULTAN'S HOSPITAL DANCE,
Having been Cancelled, the Ordinary
DANCE TO-NIGHT, 7.45-11.30,
Will be held instead.
Tickets as Usual.
Music by the Philadelphia Coon Band.
See "Arrangements for To-day."
Full Weekly Programme in "Irish Times" Every Monday.

DANCING.
MISS HAINES,
13 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Private Lessons by Appointment.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.
MINISTRY OF FOOD.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND (FOOD CONTROL SECTION).
THE BUTTER (IRELAND) No. 2 ORDER, 1918. No. 1333.
NOTICE
In exercise of the powers conferred on them by the Butter (Ireland) No. 2 Order, 1918, No. 1333, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland hereby give notice that the Directions issued under the above-named Order of the Ministry of Food on the 13th December, 1919, fixing the prices of butter for the month of March, 1920, will remain in force during the month of April, 1920.
BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.
T. P. GILL,
Secretary.
Kilworth House, Kildare street, Dublin,
26th February, 1920.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
AFTERNOON LECTURES, 1920.
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
THE PUZZLES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE DEMONSTRATION OF SCIENCE.
By Professor ALEXANDER ANDERSON, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Admission 2/-

UNITY AND SELF RELIANCE.
IRISH DRAPERS' AND OTHER TRADES' ASSISTANTS' AND CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.
STRIKE OF CLERKS
ENGAGED IN
A.O.H.
A PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held in
BANBA HALL,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
At 8 o'clock sharp,
In order to place the True Facts of above Strike before the Public.
General Public and Members Cordially Invited.
By Order,
DUBLIN BRANCH COMMITTEE.

LEGAL NOTICES.
1/- per line.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
COURT OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
LAND PURCHASE ACTS.
Record No. R.C. 6750.
Estate of
ELIZABETH KEMMIS.
Queen's County.
This Notice that the Final Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the proceeds of the Sale of Part of the Lands situate in the Barony of Portnahinch, and County aforesaid, has been, and will under the above Acts, in such case, be laid before the Land Commission, at their Office, No. 24 Upper Merrion street, Dublin, and any person having any claim but unsatisfied thereto, either on account of the amount of the Purchase Money deemed payable in respect of the same due to him or any other person, and especially any person having any claim by reason of any charge, lien, or incumbrance or otherwise of the same being improperly dealt with, are hereby required to send their claims in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executor of Deceased, and in default thereof the Deceased's assets will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which particulars shall have been furnished.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1920.
MURPHY and MALLINS, Solicitors for the Executor, 23 Kildare street, Dublin.

IRISH FLAX PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.
A GREAT
PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held in the
ULSTER HALL, BELFAST,
ON
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At Two o'clock,
TO DEMAND IMMEDIATE DECONTROL OF THE 1919 IRISH FLAX CROP.
Several prominent speakers will address the meeting.
FLAX PRODUCERS! FREE SALE IS YOUR RIGHT, and now is your opportunity to obtain it.
D. P. MARTIN, Secretary.
Seven Houses, Armagh.

IRISH FLAX PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.
A NEW ASSOCIATION has been formed, having, inter alia, as its objects:—
1—To demand immediate decontrol of flax.
2—To demand the right of export and the removal of all other unnecessary restrictions relating to the raising and sale of flax.
3—To co-operate with the Flax Growers' Associations of France, Belgium, Holland, and Russia.
4—To protect and assist any of its members against whom presumption of any kind is directed.
5—To extend and encourage flax production throughout Ireland.
6—To organise Flax Producers into one strong representative body.
7—To formulate and put into operation any scheme found most advantageous and to the interests of Flax Producers in the marketing of their flax.
8—To establish an Information Bureau to keep members fully advised on flax prices and production in all parts of the world, and to publish regularly current quotations.
9—To agitate for legislation making it a penal offence (as in France) for any body of men to combine for the purpose of restricting prices payable to farmers.
To-day is the day of the Producer, who primarily is entitled to advantage of high prices ruling. The Committee particularly emphasises that this Association is not been formed in opposition to any existing Farmers' Association, with whom, indeed, they will be ready to co-operate on and when necessary.
It is proposed to hold at an early date a Mass Meeting in Belfast of Flax Growers to protest against Flax Control, of which due notice will be given.
All interested in the promotion of the objects of this most important industry, and especially those in country districts who are willing to organise Local Branches of this Association, are invited to communicate with the Secretary.
Only those who are Flax Producers, and who have within the past three years grown flax, or Scutch Mill Owners, are eligible for membership.
By all Flax Producers immediately combining in protection of their crop interest, and in the best interest of this industry, and, pressential the true facts of their case, decontrol can be secured at an early date.
JOS. SMALE,
J. W. STEWART,
P. F. SMALE,
SAMUEL KING,
ROBT. DAVIS,
J. C. NIXON,
Committee, pro tem.
Secretary, D. P. MARTIN.
Seven Houses, Armagh.
31st January, 1920.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND COMPANY.
At the One Hundred and Forty-first General or Ordinary Meeting of the Company, held at their offices, Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, Friday, February, 1920.
Major H. C. Cusack, J.P., D.L., Chairman of the Company, in the chair. Monday.
RESOLVED:—That the Seal of the Company be affixed to the Register of Stockholders of the Company.
Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919, was received and adopted.
RESOLVED:—That interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on the Five per cent. Preference Stock, Four per cent. per annum on the Four per cent. Preference Stock, be paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920, and a Dividend at the rate of Two per cent. per annum for the same period at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Consolidated Stock of the Company ranking, with the Interim Dividend at the rate of Two per cent. per annum paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1919, a Dividend for the year at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and that the Warrants for which will be payable on and after the 1st March, 1920.
Proposed by T. Tennon Collins, Esq., seconded by Rev. R. W. Landy, and RESOLVED:—That Mr. Holland (2), Mr. J. P. Farrell, the Right Hon. Lord MacDonnell, and Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., be elected Directors, to be Directors, be, and they are hereby, elected Directors of the Company.
Proposed by Rev. Archdeacon Daly, and RESOLVED:—That Mr. T. Dillon Croker, the Auditor, who retires by rotation, be, and he is hereby, re-elected, and that the remuneration to be paid to him for his services be increased to be at the rate of £75 each year.
Proposed by Rev. Archdeacon Daly, seconded by T. K. Edgeworth, Esq., and UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:—That we strongly urge on the proper authorities the propriety of placing on the Irish Railway Board a Railway Company representative the name of an Irish Railwayman who has had practical experience in the communications with the Ministry of Transport.
The Chairman having vacated the Chair, Walter Scott Hunt, Esq., D.L., having been called thereto, it was unanimously RESOLVED:—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Thomas Collins, Esq., and UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:—That the very best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his dignified conduct in the Chair, to-day, and to him, the Secretary, and other officers of the Company for their unremitting attention to the affairs of the Company.
PERCY A. HAY, Secretary.
Broadstone Terminus, Dublin,
26th February, 1920.

DUBLIN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.
At the One Hundred and Fortieth General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company, held at the Company's Offices, Westland Row, Dublin, on Thursday, 26th February, 1920.
The Right Hon. FRANK BROOKE, P.C., in the chair.
The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919, having been taken as read, it was
RESOLVED:—That the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919, be and the same are hereby adopted.
RESOLVED:—That a Dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the Preference Stock of the Company for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1919, payable less Income Tax, on and after the 5th day of March proximo, and that the Dividend paid for the half-year ending 30th June last, a Dividend of two per cent. for the year 1919.
RESOLVED:—That Mr. Pim be, and is hereby, re-elected a Director of the Company.
RESOLVED:—That Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh, B.L., M.P., be, and is hereby, elected a Director of the Company.
Proposed by William Ireland, Esq., seconded by Charles J. Reddy, Esq., and RESOLVED:—That Mr. Marcus Goodbody be, and is hereby, re-elected an Auditor of the Company.
Moved by Thomas Emerson, Esq., seconded by Rev. Chancellor Ingram, and unanimously RESOLVED:—That the remuneration of the Directors be, and is hereby, fixed at the rate of £2,500 per annum, from and after 1st January, 1920.
One of the Directors submitted the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—
FRANK BROOKE, Chairman.
On the motion of William Ireland, Esq., seconded by Charles J. Reddy, Esq., a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, officers, and staffs of the Company was passed unanimously.
R. D. GRIFFITH, Secretary.
Westland Row Station, Dublin,
31st January, 1920.

BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.
At the Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, held at their Station, Queen's quay, Belfast, on Thursday, 26th February, 1920—Thos. Richardson, Esq., Chairman, in the chair—the following resolutions were adopted:—
1.—"That the Common Seal of the Company be affixed to the Register of Proprietors now produced."
2.—"That the Report be taken as read, and with the Statements of Capital and Revenue Accounts annexed, be received and adopted."
3.—"That the Dividends for the half-year ending 31st December, 1919, be declared as follows:—A Dividend of Four per cent. per annum on the Five per cent. Preference Stock; at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on the Four per cent. Preference Stock; at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Consolidated Stock; at the rate of Seven Pounds per cent. per annum on the Deferred Stock, with the Interim Dividends paid on the 1st September, 1919; and a Dividend on the Guaranteed Stock at the rate of Two Pounds per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June, 1919, and a Dividend at the rate of Two per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1919, making, with the Interim Dividend at the rate of Two per cent. per annum paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1919, a Dividend for the year at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and that the Warrants for which will be payable on and after the 1st March, 1920."
Proposed by T. Tennon Collins, Esq., seconded by Rev. R. W. Landy, and RESOLVED:—That Mr. Holland (2), Mr. J. P. Farrell, the Right Hon. Lord MacDonnell, and Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., be elected Directors, to be Directors, be, and they are hereby, elected Directors of the Company.
Proposed by Rev. Archdeacon Daly, seconded by Rev. Archdeacon Dale, and RESOLVED:—That Mr. T. Dillon Croker, the Auditor, who retires by rotation, be, and he is hereby, re-elected, and that the remuneration to be paid to him for his services be increased to be at the rate of £75 each year.
Proposed by Rev. Archdeacon Daly, seconded by T. K. Edgeworth, Esq., and UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:—That we strongly urge on the proper authorities the propriety of placing on the Irish Railway Board a Railway Company representative the name of an Irish Railwayman who has had practical experience in the communications with the Ministry of Transport.
The Chairman having vacated the Chair, Walter Scott Hunt, Esq., D.L., having been called thereto, it was unanimously RESOLVED:—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Thomas Collins, Esq., and UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:—That the very best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his dignified conduct in the Chair, to-day, and to him, the Secretary, and other officers of the Company for their unremitting attention to the affairs of the Company.
PERCY A. HAY, Secretary.
Broadstone Terminus, Dublin,
26th February, 1920.

MONEY Lent by post, from £30 to £5,000, on Note of Hand alone, without security, to Ladies or Gentlemen strictly private. No charge whatever if Loan is not granted. Apply SECRETARY, The City and County Private Finance Co., Ltd., 12 South Leinster street, Dublin.

MUSIC
AND
GRAMOPHONE
RECORDS.
LARGEST STOCK IN IRELAND
OF
THE VERY LATEST
SONGS
SELECTIONS
DANCE MUSIC
PIGOTT AND CO., LTD.,
112 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.
ALSO AT
CORK AND LIMERICK.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LIMITED.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOF & RAINPROOF COATS,
CHILDREN'S COATS, CAPES, AND HOODS,
TRENCH COATS,
COVERT COATS, Etc.
PATTERNS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
45 and 47 LR. SACKVILLE ST., 34 NASSAU STREET, 65 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN
Also at CORK and LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT BY APPOINTMENT.
RINGS
OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
PEARL NECKLETS,
BEAUTIFULLY GRADED AND PERFECTLY MATCHED FOR COLOUR.
BEAD NECKLETS.
IN JADE, CHRYSOPRASE AND AMBER.
TORTOISESHELL
IN ALL FORMS—FOR THE TOILET TABLE
CIGARETTE CASES AND HOLDERS.
WEST & SON,
GRAFTON HOUSE,
102 & 103 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1920.

The House of Commons yesterday debated the future of the Turk in relation to Constantinople. Sir Donald Maclean opened the discussion with a criticism of the Government's policy. Sir Edward Carson, intervening, urged that the House was discussing the subject without knowledge, and that the Prime Minister should speak at an early stage. The Prime Minister then rose, and stated the Government's case. It amounted to this—that to remove the Turk from Constantinople would imperil our Indian Empire; that the terms of the Peace Treaty would punish the Turk sufficiently; that half his Empire had been taken from him; that he would in future be deprived of his control of subject races which differed from him in religion; that the subject races would be more secure so long as Constantinople was commanded by the Allied guns; and, finally, that to expel the Turk from Europe would involve a war on a huge scale. Lord Robert Cecil urged the abolition of the Turkish power in Constantinople. The subject was afterwards talked out.

Colonel Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Shipping, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that arrangements have been made which will secure adequate tonnage for the carriage of coal to Ireland.

It is reported that three aeroplanes which left Chester on Saturday last for Baldonnel, Co. Dublin, are missing. One is believed to have fallen into the sea near the Scilly Islands. There is no news of the other two.

Seventy men attacked the police barrack at Timoleague, Co. Cork, early yesterday morning. After a three hours' fight the attack was beaten off. The police found three of the raiders dead and another wounded. It is said that seven other injured men were carried away by their companions.

Thirteen men were charged at Gorey yesterday with the murder of Mrs. Ellen Morris, who was shot dead by masked raiders in her house near Enniscorthy a short time ago. The police put in evidence statements made by two of the prisoners, one of the prisoners admitted having fired the shot that killed Mrs. Morris.

Major F. C. Cullinan, Sub-Sheriff of the County Clare, had his face injured by pellets fired from a gun by some raiders who came around his house at night.

In London the Stock Markets did not derive much benefit from the unchanged Bank rate, but the undertone was stiffer and dealings more numerous. War Loans were again lower. Money was in good supply at 4½ to 4¾ per cent., and conditions in the Discount market were easier. Bar gold was 1s. up at 121s. 8d. per oz. In Dublin the market, though small, was not all one way, and several important rallies were recorded.

The Turk in Europe.

The need of an Asquith in the House of Commons was keenly felt yesterday, when Mr. Lloyd George, in another of his exceedingly clever speeches, scattered his opponents like a lot of ninepins. The subject was Constantinople. Sir Donald Maclean charged the Prime Minister with contempt of the House and the country by allowing them to learn from the newspapers that the Turk was to retain his capital after all. The Liberal leader does not like the Turk. He is afraid of what may happen if the Sultan remains at the Golden Horn, and fears that, in the years to come, Constantinople once again may become a cesspool of filthy intrigue and disintegrating disturbance. Unfortunately, although his apprehensions not only are sincere, but are shared by a very large section of the British people, Sir Donald Maclean is no match for the Prime Minister in dialectics. Mr. Lloyd George's speech bore that appearance of righteous indignation and gentle reproach which always seems to disarm opposition. He could not understand why such a fuss was being made: the whole affair was so simple. The advantages and disadvantages of the Turk in Europe had been weighed carefully. The former were the heavier; therefore, the Peace Conference had decided to let him remain. There was not a word about Sir Donald Maclean's chief cause of complaint. Mr. Lloyd George merely ignored the accusation of indifference to the opinion of the House and the country. He was eloquent, he was indignant; but he never was sincere. The way in which he played upon the feelings of the House was magnificent, but it was not statesmanship. He deprecated the spirit of revenge. To wage the war of Cross against Crescent by force, he said, was unworthy of a great people: it was "unworthy of our faith." Thus did our versatile Premier reproach his Liberal and Labour critics. He did not forget the Tories. He rattled the sabre with marked effect, and drew a vivid picture of a wretched Sultan estopped from the issue of *lettres de cachet* for Armenia by the menacing glint of "British, French, and Italian guns."

Shorn of its rhetorical embroideries, the Prime Minister's speech loses much of its force. He sought to defend the action of the Peace Conference in two ways. First he declared that Great Britain had definitely pledged its word in January of 1918 that it did not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the home lands, with its capital at Constantinople. This pledge, he announced, had a powerful effect in India. It encouraged recruiting in that country, and helped to raise a great army without which Turkey could not have been conquered. It was "specific, unqualified, and deliberate." Lord Sinha and the Maharajah of Bikanir had told the Peace Conference that, if it were not fulfilled, the British Empire would be accused of a "gross breach of faith" by its Mohammedan subjects. "Are we to break faith with them in our hour of victory"? demanded the Premier with passion in his voice. Never! One might have thought that there was nothing more to be said, but Mr. Lloyd George had another reason for leaving the Turks in Constantinople. There was no alternative. Government by a committee of the Allies was obviously absurd. Russia was *hors de combat*, and America had withdrawn herself from European affairs. Therefore, neither of these two countries could be asked to assume the government of the famous city. Russia had been promised Constantinople by Mr. Balfour; Brest-Litovsk cancelled that promise. America had been asked to accept a mandate, but refused. "We felt that we were driven," concluded Mr. Lloyd George, "though reluctantly, to adopt the course we have adopted."

These two "reasons" are quite incompatible. If we are to accept them both, we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Lloyd George, "though reluctantly," kept his pledge of January, 1918, when the war aims of the British Empire were defined, only because America refused to take Constantinople as a gift. If the expulsion of the Turk would be a breach of faith to-day, surely it would have been just as gross a breach a year ago? Yet Mr. Lloyd George was more than anxious that America should accept a mandate for Constantinople. The pledge did not worry him then, but it is quite a useful weapon to use against a few recalcitrant members of the House of Commons. The Premier's defence of his action is quite unconvincing; but, now that a *fait accompli* is before us, it behoves us to make the best of it. At any rate, the Straits will not be under Turkish control; and Armenia, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine will be freed from the Sultan's cruel yoke. It is quite possible that, under efficient supervision, the Turk will be no worse at Constantinople than he would be at Konia. This argument was the one good point of Mr. Lloyd George's speech. Be that as it may, a great deal of harm has been done by the manner in which the sails of national policy have been trimmed to catch every fitful breeze. Nothing could be more harmful to British *prestige* in the East than firm and proud declarations followed by ignominious concessions. Of such, unfortunately, is our Government's peace record composed. Principle is the straw without which the bricks for the construction of a world-peace cannot be made, and in nearly every case British policy has sacrificed principle to its passion for compromise.

Irish Railways.

We suppose that all chairmen and directors of Irish railways share Mr. Fane Vernon's desire for an indefinite maintenance of Government control. The railways are doing very nicely for the time being. Their receipts are improving, and the Government is keeping their dividends up to the pre-war standard. In other words, it is paying the difference between the wages bills of 1913 and those which are now current. This security will cease, however, in August of next year, if the railways are restored to their proprietors. Then a very urgent question will arise. Who will pay the enormously inflated wages bills which the Government has forced upon all the railway companies of the United Kingdom? In this country the Great Southern and Western Company's in like proportion, and the same story was told yesterday by the chairmen of the Midland Great Western and Dublin and South-Eastern Companies. If the Government acts honestly at the end of the period of control, it will assume the permanent burden of increased expenditure (being itself the Frankenstein), and the Irish railways will be left in their pre-war state of solvency. If, on the other hand, the Government leaves the Irish railways to "hold the baby," the results will be far-reaching and disastrous. After the termination of control our railways will be run at an annual loss of not less than £1,500,000 a year. This deficit must fall either on the shareholders or on the whole country in the shape of largely augmented railway rates. The position is dubious, but the four great companies refuse to be alarmed unduly by it. Mr. Fane Vernon thinks that the Great Northern Company may be able to "carry on" in any event; Mr. Frank Brooke, of the Dublin and South-Eastern Company, is almost an optimist. He finds it "unbelievable" that the Government should seek to evade its responsibilities to the Irish railways, and is convinced that they will be restored in conditions which will leave their net revenue-earning capacity unimpaired. We agree with Mr. Brooke that despondency would be foolish; but faith in the Government's good intentions must be accompanied by the utmost vigilance on the part of the trustees of our railway shareholders' interests. The Irish companies are not represented on the Committee of the Railway Companies' Association which is now negotiating with the Government. Their peculiar needs and conditions demand such representation without further delay, and we are glad that yesterday's meeting of the Midland Great Western Company adopted a resolution to this effect. In view of the Irish shareholders' special cause for anxiety, and of the new Home Rule Bill, it is not premature to ask the Government for a plain statement of its Irish railway policy. If it intends to restore the railways eighteen months hence, free of the vast wages bills of the war period, it ought to make the announcement immediately. The railways, once released from State control, cannot be made a "reserved service" under the Home Rule Bill. How then does the Government propose to meet the case of the Great Northern Railway, which will have its termini in the capitals of two hostile Legislatures? Perhaps, Mr. Lloyd George is thinking of solving this fantastic problem by keeping the Irish railways under State control until that day of the Greek Kalends when the two Legislatures agree to merge themselves in one Irish Parliament. In any scheme of this kind, however, not only our railway shareholders, but the whole Irish people, must be consulted. The country is entitled, therefore, to early and frank answers to two questions: Will the Irish railways really cease to be controlled on August 15th, 1921? If they cease to be controlled on that day, what will be the terms of restoration?

The Wheat Supply.

The means by which the Government proposes to secure an increase in the supplies of home-grown wheat were announced last night. It is hoped that before the autumn of next year the present system of control will have been abolished, and that farmers will be able to sell their crops in a free market. There is a world-shortage of wheat, and the demand is increasing steadily. Quite recently races which hitherto have existed on food made from other cereals have acquired the taste for wheaten flour, and trade experts predict that during the next decade or two European buyers will have to face keen competition from Japan, China, and other eastern countries. Prices, therefore, will remain at a high level, and the Irish farmer who grows wheat will receive a handsome profit. Even if the system of control has not been abolished when the 1921 crop is ready for the market, the farmer will have no reason to grumble. The Government will purchase his crop at the average price paid for imported wheat during the preceding twelve months, provided that the price does not exceed 100s. *per* quarter. Two other decisions which affect Irish farmers were announced last night, but neither of them will cause surprise. The control of home-grown pigs and pig products will cease at the end of next month, and a free market will be restored to the meat trade on July 4th. The Government was anxious to take the latter step some weeks ago, but the proposal produced a storm of protests from Irish and Scottish farmers.

Petrol and Motor Taxes.

The Royal Irish Automobile Club expressed the opinion of every motorist yesterday when it protested against the recent increase in the price of petrol. For supplies of this essential commodity we depend upon two gigantic "combines," and it has become an urgent necessity to break their monopoly. Within the Empire there are vast oil deposits waiting to be tapped; and the production of benzol and of "power" alcohol as "substitute" fuels is a matter which the Government should take into serious consideration. Meanwhile the only protection which the motorist has against the "combines" is the "Profiteering" Act. The Automobile Club also discussed the proposed new scale of motor taxes. If it is adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his next Budget, the result will be very serious. A sudden increase from £4 4s. to £16 16s. in the tax upon his car would be more than the average driver-owner could bear. He would be forced to stop motoring altogether. We are glad to note that the Chairman intends to raise the matter at the Central Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Transport, and that he will press for a complete revision of the plan. The fairest method would be to assess taxation upon a vehicle, not by horse-power, but according to the extent to which it is used. We sympathise with the Club's claim for increased representation upon the Irish Roads Committee of the Ministry.

THREE AEROPLANES MISSING.

FEARED LOSS IN IRISH SEA.

FLIGHT FROM CHESTER TO DUBLIN.

The Air Ministry regrets to announce that three aeroplanes which left Shotwick, near Chester, to fly to Baldonnel, near Dublin, on Saturday, the 21st inst., are missing.

The machines left Shotwick at 2.6 p.m., and should have arrived at Baldonnel by 4.30 p.m. The pilots were—Flying Officer C. R. Pither, Flying Officer H. L. Holland, and Flying Officer H. W. Waller. All three were experienced pilots. Flying Officer Holland had made the trip previously.

The machines were fitted with wireless, and were tested on Saturday before leaving. The weather was reported favourable on both sides of the Irish Channel.

The machines started in formation, Flying Officer Pither leading, and were sighted between Denbigh and Rhyl shortly afterwards, but failed to arrive at Baldonnel. No further news was obtained until the morning of the 23rd inst., when a wireless message was received by the Admiralty from the master of the Norfolk Range, dated the 21st inst., and reporting that an aeroplane had come down in the sea 85 miles north-east of the Scilly Islands, at 4.35 p.m. on that date. The message stated that the lifeboat was launched, and every effort made to rescue the pilot, unfortunately without success, owing to a rough sea and strong wind.

Presumably this message refers to one of the missing machines, in which case it would appear that the pilot must have lost his way. No further news has yet been received of the two remaining pilots.

THE PRIMATE'S ILLNESS.

On making inquiries yesterday it was ascertained that the Primate was decidedly better, and was making fair progress.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—An anti-cyclone to the south-westward, while a slight fall of the barometer is in progress in Scotland. Westerly winds are probable generally, with mainly fair weather over the greater part of the Kingdom, but with local showers in the North and West. A return to Westerly winds is probable.

Ireland—Light or moderate Westerly breezes; variable amount of low cloud; local showers; good visibility; moderate temperature.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning	4.42	Evening 5.19
To-morrow	"	5.16	" 6.45

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises	7.30	Sets 5.37
To-morrow	"	7.18	" 5.59

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 6.57 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.50 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Samson and Delilah," 8.0 p.m.
Queen's—"Kathleen Mavourneen," 7.45 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.40 and 8.40 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bohemian—"The Clancy

ONDON CORRESPONDENCE

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
THURSDAY NIGHT.

The novelty of having the Prime inister to answer questions in the House Commons is wearing off, for this after- on there were only twenty-five questions ddressed to Mr. Lloyd George, and many these were answered by the departments ncerned. The Prime Minister was eeted with hearty cheers when he entered e House and took his seat beside Mr. onar Law. He said that it was probable at the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria uld be introduced into the House of mmons next week in the shape of a Bill confirm certain portions of it. He also formed the House that it was proposed at Vienna should send a number of ildren for temporary adoption.

Peals of laughter and cries of denial eeted a statement by Mr. Pike Pease is afternoon that the telephone service d considerably improved of late. He some moments while the storm ged, and calmly went on to say that still rther improvement was hoped for. Loud ans greeted his remark that the ques- n of raising the charges was under nsideration, but the hon. member, un- nawed, went on to say that other untries had experienced a similar de- oration in the telephone service, and ill suffered.

Not for the first time an unexpected ech by Sir Edward Carson altered the ole course of a Parliamentary debate. e programme for this afternoon was t Sir Donald Maclean, Lord Robert cil, and other critics of the Allies' policy garding Constantinople should develop eir attacks, and that, late in the after- on, the Prime Minister should make his fence. The first item was duly carried The adjournment having been moved Lord Edmund Talbot, the leader of the Wee Frees" started to frame his indict- nt.

I am sure that he dearly wished that is right hon. friend, the member for isley," to whom he referred more than e, could have been there to take the off his hands. Not an inspiring acker at the best of times, he was more n usually ineffective. His best point that the House had not been treated perly by being left to get the news of Constantinople decision from the news- pers, but he did not press it home with vigour. Nor did he make the most ing use of the explanations given by Ministers' eches, which, in his opinion, showed it it was our settled policy to turn the k out, "bag and baggage."

Lord Robert Cecil rose when Sir Donald nished, but so did Sir Edward Carson, it was on the latter that the aker called. In his first sentence pointed out that, until the Prime inister had told the House the grounds of the decision, the House was talking the air. Then he asked whether the onents were prepared with an alter- ive policy, and one that would be eptable to our Allies. Were they going drive the Turk out—with a reduced and reduced Navy, and, if so, sort of Government were they going set up in his place? And had they con- ered the grave effect on our Indian pire? What he wanted the Prime inister to tell them was whether the ks were to have a free hand, or were to be surrounded with such safe- rds—and not mere paper safeguards—as ld protect the non-Moslem populations justify us in saying that we had done best for civilisation.

here were loud cries of "Prime inister" when Sir Edward Carson sat n, and Mr. Lloyd George rose—a little ckantly, as it seemed, for he had ome to hear more criticisms before ying to them. Quite early he pointed that the present policy of the es was in exact accord with the state- nt of our war aims which was drafted 1918 with the assistance of Lord t, id, who was then at the Foreign Office, published with the approval of Mr. uith and Viscount Grey. On the faith that statement many thousands of an Mohammedans had enlisted, and to back on our word to them would be l for our reputation in the East.

nder the proposed arrangements we ld secure international control of the its, which Lord Curzon himself had itted to be more important than the reignty of the City, and should be in a tion to bring immediate pressure to upon the Sultan and his Ministers in of misgovernment of the subject- Mahomedans. Was sure that, if his le friend were an Armenian, he would more secure if the Sultan were at stantinople, under the guns of British ships, than if he were at Konia with Allied force near him. The Allies had come to their decision without some tation, but had arrived at it because thought it the best way to achieve the rests of civilisation.

n unexpected course of the debate had er disarranged Lord Robert Cecil's s, I fancy, for the opening of his ch was rather halting. He began by ressing hopes that Armenia would be rged, and given access to the Black ; that Cilicia would be definitely re- ed from Turkish sovereignty; and that stantinople would not be handed back the Turks without restrictions and rantees. He did not see why, if inter- ional control was suitable for the its, it should be unsuitable for the

or once Commander Kenworthy found self in the same camp with the Govern- t, but his support was more than offset eneral Seely, who urged the expulsion the Turks from Constantinople once for all. "Now," he said, "is the inted time." Mr. Bonar Law, in wind- up the debate, said that there was, aps, room for two sets of opinions of subject, but he had never heard an ument which answered for a moment ase presented by the Prime Minister. ever might be said on their side, the remained that, if the seat of the ish Government were kept at Constan- le, we had an easy method of bringing l over that Government. The er of the House spoke up till close 11 o'clock, and, Major Davis Davies d to continue the debate, the subject alked out.

Prime Minister's speech on the ion of Constantinople was generally n of in the Lobby as one of his best. ade a very great impression on the members who had favoured the ex- n of the Turks. They admitted that rguments had placed the subject for in quite a new light. Particularly it agreed that the absence of Russia any participation in the settlement the problem had increased the ulties of expulsion, but more import- was attached to the right hon. gentle- s argument that it would be much r to prevent Turkish excursions into sians and massacre if the Sultan and Government remained under the guns he Allies at Constantinople than if were banished into some part of Asia r, where they would not be so easily k-able.

Hugh T. Barrie, Vice-President of Irish Department of Agriculture, re- ed his Parliamentary duties to-day for first time this session. The right hon. eman had come over in expectation the sitting would see the introduction supplementary estimate for the De- ment, but this had to be postponed in uence of the Constantinople debate. Barrie has suffered during many ks past from a trying illness, but this ot prevented his close supervision of affairs of his Department, of which, over, he has, I understand, again been ersonal charge. He was welcomed to Westminster very warmly by his gues of the Government, and in the sentation of Ireland.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of *The Times*, writing to-day, says:—It is expected that the printed text of the Home Rule Bill will be circulated among members to-day. The bill is of a voluminous character. Much of the finance of the Government scheme is contained in a series of schedules which are of considerable length. The following additional particulars of the provisions of the bill can now be added to the forecast which I gave in *The Times* yesterday:—

The bill repeals in express terms the Home Rule Act of 1914, which was passed into law on the understanding that it would not be put into operation until an amending bill dealing with the position of Ulster had been carried.

The two Irish Parliaments are to consist of a single Chamber each. The first elections to both Parliaments are to be conducted according to the system of proportional representation, which secured a fairly satisfactory representation of minorities in the recent municipal elections in Ireland.

There is to be a separate Judiciary for each Parliamentary area. There is also to be a separate Appeal Court for each area. But there is to be one Supreme Court, over which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland will preside, to hear the final appeals from both areas.

Even before the text of the bill has appeared, the opinion prevails in the Lobby that the measure will be passed into law. It is believed that Ulster will accept the bill under protest, and on condition that certain amendments are accepted. When the bill reaches the Committee stage a Unionist amendment will be moved to secure that it shall not come into operation until law and order have been restored in Ireland.

THE DEBATE ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons yesterday, says *The Times* in a leading article to-day, purported to be an explanation of the policy of the Government regarding Constantinople, but in one respect, at least, it was no explanation at all. There can be no doubt, we think, that until a few days ago both the House and the bulk of the general public were under the impression that the Turkish Government were to be told to leave Constantinople. The Supreme Council, with the approval of the British Cabinet, but without the knowledge or sanction of Parliament, decided otherwise. Thereupon, on the very day when Mr. Bonar Law was deprecating interrogations on the subject, Admiral de Robeck was instructed to inform the Turkish authorities of the Council's complaisant indulgence. A day or two later Lord Chelmsford was directed to publish the decision broadcast in India. It has been suggested since that Admiral de Robeck was charged with his task in the hope that the Turkish Government would, on learning their fate, take steps to check the massacre of Armenians in Cilicia. We have yet to learn that such has been the result, but, in any case, it cannot be contended that a hasty public announcement in India will stop massacres in Asia Minor. Were the Government really thinking of the Armenians, or were they eager to confront the House of Commons with a situation which they thought would be irrevocable? The Prime Minister was completely silent on the point. He made no attempt to excuse or to condone the steps taken behind the back of Parliament, and until he offers a satisfactory explanation judgment against him on this point must go by default. Recalling the Prime Minister's statement to a Labour deputation in January, 1918, that we were not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race, *The Times* proceeds:—Our own view of this pronouncement has always been that it was an offer conditional upon the Turks laying down their arms, and that it ceased to have operative effect when they went on fighting. He now says that it was a solemn pledge to the Mahomedans of India. If that is true, which we deny, how has he kept the pledge? How is he observing it to-day? We may ask with Mr. Adamson, what is being done with the rich and renowned lands of Thrace? So far as can be gathered, they are to pass into the hands of Greece, and the only possible conclusion is that Mr. Lloyd George manipulates his pledges as he pleases. The pledge covered Asia Minor. What is being done with Smyrna? What of Adalia, to say nothing of Turkish centres like Konia and Brussa? We only instance these examples in order to examine the character of the pledge and the manner in which it is being fulfilled. The truth is, of course, that the "pledge" lapsed immediately and was dead and buried until expediency suggested that it might be convenient to resurrect it. Lord Robert Cecil touched the heart of this issue, continues *The Times*, when he maintained that, so long as the Turkish Government remain in their present capital, the city will continue to be the centre of financial and political intrigue of the basest kind. Whenever the Turkish Administration feels that it is strong enough, it will once more begin its old practice of trying to sow discord among the Powers. The only way to deal with the Turkish ulcer in Europe is to remove the last vestiges which remain.

THE NATION'S WHEAT PROBLEM.

The Times, in a leading article to-day on the question of the world's wheat supply, says:—The cereal acreage of Europe for the coming harvest is estimated to show a progressive shrinkage to considerably less than half of its figure before the war, and that outside Europe there is no prospect of a compensating superfluity. To-day we publish a declaration of Government policy on this problem, adds *The Times*, which can only be regarded as extremely inadequate. For the present year's crop it is proposed to retain the controlled price of 70s. a quarter, while that of 1921 is to be bought at the average price of imported wheat of similar quality during the previous 12 months, provided, however, that this does not exceed 70s. a quarter, and that control is not abandoned. Since the hope is affirmed that control will be abandoned before the harvest of 1921 is reaped it will be seen that the prospect of any State guarantee whatever for British corn-growers is highly uncertain. It is admitted that the present equivalent for the controlled price of 70s. a quarter is 95s., and it is certain that, when farmers sowed their wheat last autumn, in compliance with the appeals and the injunctions of the State, they generally did so in the full expectation that control was to be removed, and that they would, at least, enjoy the free play of the market. Yet the 1920 harvest is still to be taken from them at 70s., while even for that of 1921 they are not to receive more than 100s.—a figure far beneath what American wheat is fetching here to-day. If British farmers are not to be allowed the open market price for their wheat, they may fairly demand that at least the proposals for 1921 shall be brought into force this year. Continued control of wheat at 70s. involves a definite worsening of their position, for while the price of their wheat is to remain nominally the same, but really many shillings less, the wages of labourers are once more, in all probability, to be raised. Yet more than on any other factor it is on the price of labour in relation to the price *per* quarter that the profitableness or unprofitableness of wheat-growing depends. *The Times* proceeds:—It is out of the question that we can ever provide our whole supply ourselves. What we should aim at is to grow so much more of it as will secure more than a mere fractional ration in the event of war, will preserve a healthy population on the land, and will diminish the drain of our gold in exchange for bread.

DUBLIN POLICE CHANGES.

It is understood that Mr. Owen Brien, Superintendent of the "G" Division of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, is about to retire, after about 35 years' service. Mr. Brien has been on leave since the beginning of the present month, and the duties of the office are being performed by Mr. Denis Barrett, Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, who has also undertaken the duty of Second Assistant Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. It is stated that in future the duties of the three positions will be combined.

ARMS TAKEN FROM MEATH MAGISTRATE'S HOUSE.

The residence of Mr. P. J. Mulvany, J.P., Chairman of the Dunshaughlin Rural District Council, was raided for arms on Friday night last. The parties are believed to have numbered eleven, and to have come from a long distance. They secured a sporting rifle and a revolver. The Navan police are investigating the affair, but no clue has been discovered.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

ACTIVITY IN ULSTER.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND THE "SEVEREST CRISIS."

We understand that copies of the Home Rule Bill will be available in Dublin to-morrow.

Sir Edward Carson, even last night in London by a Press Association representative, declined to express any opinion on the bill until he had been able to examine its text; but he added: "It is obvious that we have before us in Ulster a choice of the utmost gravity. It is the severest crisis we have had to face."

ULSTER COUNCIL TO MEET.

Our Belfast Correspondent telegraphs:—The introduction of the new Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons has been followed by considerable political activity in Ulster. Arrangements are being made to summon a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, as Sir Edward Carson intends to fulfil his repeated pledge to submit the provisions of the bill to the consideration of the people of Ulster and to accept their decision. Sir Edward Carson will arrive in Belfast on Thursday next, and a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council will be held on the same day, while on Friday there will be a meeting of the whole Ulster Unionist Council when the provisions of the measure will be submitted to a careful scrutiny. During his visit, Sir Edward Carson will also hold conferences with business men and representatives of Labour upon the provisions of the bill.

MR. DEVLIN AND THE BILL.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., is indignantly hostile to the new Irish Bill. He said to the *Evening News'* Political Correspondent:—"I regard the bill as one of the most insulting proposals ever submitted. The crux of my objection to the bill is that it divides Ireland permanently. I do not share the hope of some that such a proposal as this will end eventually in uniting Ireland amicably. This bill is purely a measure to please Sir Edward Carson, and not to satisfy Irish sentiment or Irish-American feeling. It is a grotesque travesty of freedom, and will be rejected with contempt by all Ireland except, perhaps, by the ascendant party in Ulster, whose bill I believe it is."

HOME RULE AND EDUCATION BILLS.

Capt. Wedgwood Benn asked, in the House of Commons yesterday:—When will the second reading of the Home Rule Bill be taken? Will the Government give an assurance that the second reading of the Education (Ireland) Bill will not be taken before it?

Mr. Bonar Law, who replied, said:—I do not think there is any need to put the two together in that way. The second reading of the Home Rule Bill would not be taken until the House had had long enough to consider its provisions.

THE "CURFEW" ORDER.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN DUBLIN.

The control of the streets again passed to the military at midnight last night, and until 5 a.m. the "Curfew" Order was rigidly enforced. As on the preceding nights the Corporation street lamps were extinguished at 11.30 p.m. in the city, and in some of the suburbs almost an hour earlier. By twelve o'clock the streets were deserted.

Reserves of troops were held in readiness in different places in the city, and armoured cars toured the streets at intervals. Lorries bearing troops also patrolled the streets, as did parties of military cyclists. The permits of all persons who had occasion to be abroad in the prohibited hours were carefully scrutinised, and all whose papers were examined referred to the courtesy displayed by the military officers in carrying out their duties.

A search, lasting about one and a half hours, was made by military this morning of the offices of the Messrs. D. O'Connor and Co., chartered accountants, in the Kildare House, 13 Westmoreland street. The soldiers arrived in two motor lorries, and made a thorough examination of the premises. At the offices, it is understood that some papers were removed. Mr. D. O'Connor is Lecturer in Accounting in the National University, and resides at 15 Hollybank road, Drumcondra.

About 1 o'clock this morning a party of military raided 6 Harcourt street, formerly the offices of the Sinn Fein Bank, and the headquarters of Sinn Fein. The premises, which had been closed some time ago by order of the military authorities, were searched by the soldiers, and some papers, it is stated, were taken away. It is also believed that the party was looking for a person who has been "on the run" for some time.

It was learned at 3 o'clock this morning that three persons had been arrested by the military patrols for having been on the streets without permits. They were taken to the College Street Station, and one to Store street Station.

WARNING NOTICES POSTED UP.

Notices were posted in Dublin yesterday morning warning people that they must be off the streets between midnight and 5 a.m., unless provided with permits.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

EVACUATION OF HUNGARY BY RUMANIANS.

The following official announcement was issued last night:—

"The reply of the British and French Governments to President Wilson's last Note has now been approved by the Supreme Council in Paris. The whole correspondence will be published with the least possible delay."

The Supreme Council this afternoon discussed the evacuation of Hungary by the Rumanian Army.

The departure of M. Millerand from London for Paris yesterday was entirely unconnected with the business of the Supreme Council.

IRELAND'S COAL SUPPLY.

ADEQUATE TONNAGE ARRANGED.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Mr. Hanna asked the President of the Board of Trade if the necessary shipping had yet been made available to secure the promised increased supply of coal for Ireland, and, if not, what further steps he intended to take in the matter?

Colonel Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Shipping:—I have been asked to reply. I am glad to say that arrangements have now been made which will secure adequate tonnage for the carriage of coal to Ireland.

DUBLIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE SITUATION.

Sir Maurice Dockrell, M.P., attended a meeting of the Coal Committee of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, which Mr. John Good, J.P., presided. The Committee had before them a letter from the Secretary to the Shipping Controller, dated February 24th, in which he said that the Shipping Controller was in Cardiff, where, in colloboration with the Coal Controller, an enquiry was being held with a view to the provision of more tonnage for essential services. The letter added:—"Steps are being taken to withdraw tonnage from other trades for employment solely in the coasting trades of the British Islands, and it is hoped that Ireland will receive a due proportion of this tonnage. The evident shortage of tonnage is largely the result of difficulties in the ports (transport, labour, etc.), and it is feared that at the present moment these difficulties cannot be removed."

The Committee decided to telegraph a reply, stating that the letter was most unsatisfactory and indefinite, and stating that Ireland must have the necessary tonnage allocated at once to transport the additional 40,000 tons monthly promised.

It was also decided to send telegrams to various Irish members of Parliament, pointing out that the coal position was most serious, that another industry had closed that day, and that more must close immediately unless they could get definite shipments made at once.

The Committee directed that the Prime Minister be asked to receive a representative deputation on the subject.

THE MURDER OF MRS. MORRIS.

THIRTEEN MEN IN THE DOCK.

STATEMENTS OF TWO OF THE PRISONERS.

HOW THE RAID WAS PLANNED.

TALE OF A MEETING IN A BARN.

Great surprise was caused in the Gorey Courthouse yesterday when, at the hearing of the charge against thirteen young men, farmers' sons and labourers, of the murder of Mrs. Ellen Morris, Glentyre Hills, sixteen miles from Gorey, Constable Cremin, R.I.C., of Oulart Station, put in a statement made and signed by one of the prisoners named John Lacey, stating that it was he who fired the shot that killed Mrs. Morris.

The names of the accused are:—Wm. Murray, Tinraheen; Mt. Doyle, do.; Thos. Devereux, Clonmore; Ml. Rossiter, Ballymurray; Thos. Leary, Kilcotty; John Lacey, do.; Patrick Brien, Cooladine; Peter Dwyer, Tomalossett; L. Connolly, Ballaghboy; Jas. Doyle, Ballyconoge; Jas. Brien, Castle Ellis; H. Kirwan, Oulartleigh, and Jas. Denby, The Ballagh.

Mr. M. J. O'Connor, Crown Solicitor, Wexford, prosecuted. Mr. T. B. Dunbar, solicitor, Enniscorthy, appeared for Thos. Leary, and the other prisoners were not professionally represented.

Mr. M. J. O'Connor said that an awful trial was started by this investigation. It was a most sad and painful sight to see thirteen young Wexfordmen standing in the dock charged with the brutal murder of an unoffending and defenceless woman, their very next-door neighbour, into whose peaceful and happy little home six of a party, doing the devil's work, broke. He expressed the hope that the fatal shot which murdered poor Mrs. Morris, and sent her so suddenly and unexpectedly before her Creator and her Judge, would be traced, and that the final result of this trial might ensure that for many a long day no shot would be fired by a murderer in Ireland without his being brought speedily and successfully to the bar of justice.

A PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Constable Denis M. Cremin, Oulart, called by Mr. O'Connor, deposed that on the 20th February he heard Sergeant Tuchy at Stamp's house, in Kilcotty, charge the prisoner, John Lacey, with the murder of Ellen Morris. Immediately after that the prisoner went to Oulart Police Barracks under police escort. Lacey was the only prisoner there, and five or six policemen were in charge of him. After taking their tea the other policemen left the kitchen, leaving the witness in sole charge of the prisoner. The witness said nothing to the prisoner about the charge, or as to making any statement, and the prisoner started by saying that he fired the shot, and that he would tell him the whole thing. The witness went up to the sergeant's office for paper to take down his statement, and he then made the following statement dealing with the murder of Ellen Morris on the 14th February.—He made it voluntarily:—"I am a labourer, and work with Thomas Stamp, Kilcotty. I remember Saturday, 14th inst., about 7 p.m. On that date I waited for a quarter of an hour outside Myles Stamp's, of Kilcotty, for his workman, named Thomas Leary. Thomas Leary and I then remained at Stamp's gate for Pat. Breen, who resides at Cooladine. When Breen arrived we started across the fields, and came out on the road near the pump at Kilcotty. We then went on towards The Ballagh. I was walking in front, about 100 yards from Leary and Breen. I then went before Cloney's licensed premises at The Ballagh, and waited there for Breen and Leary, who joined me a few minutes afterwards. The three of us proceeded as far as Ballymacanogue Cross. When about twenty yards up the lane we went into a field quite convenient to William Murray's house, and dressed or masked ourselves. There were nine more persons in the field when we arrived. William Murray, of Tinraheen, shouted out, "Who is there?" We replied, Friends,' or something to that effect. He said, 'Come on.' We then went over to Mem. Cloney's and masked at the time. The following young men were there:—Mike Doyle, Ballymacanogue, the Ballagh; Tom Devereux, Clonmore, Enniscorthy; Myles Hyland, Kilcotty; John Lacey, do.; Patrick Brien, Ballymurray, the Ballagh; Laurence Doran, Ballinamuddagh, Kilcotty; Henry Kirwan, Borelin. I am not sure of Henry Kirwan. Bill Murray seemed to be the leader. He said—'Lads, come on.' It was 8.30 p.m. when we were leaving there. We crossed through four fields—I could not say how far, but I did know where I was going before we came out on the road. Bill Murray halted us and said that he would go down to the road to see if there was any person on the road. He then came back to us, and said 'come on,' and to have two men go up the road about 20 yards above the house, and two more men go 20 yards below the house. Bill Murray called Mylie Hyland, and said—'We two will go up to the road, and he told Lar Doran and, I think, Henry Kirwan to go below the house. He told Tom Devereux to hold the occupants of the house, up, and he told me to do likewise. The others then got orders to get a gun which was supposed to be in the house. It was then about 11 p.m. Tom Devereux then went in, followed by Tom Leary.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

I went in next. After me came Pat Brien, Mike Doyle, and Mike Rossiter. Tom Leary held up William Morris, husband to Mrs. Ellen Morris, who was shot. Tom Devereux held up the man in the corner. I held up the woman. She was polishing her boots. I told her to hold up her hands. She would not do it, and I then fired a shot through the ceiling. After the shot was fired she ran down into the scullery. I followed her. She caught a spade that was in the scullery, and turned to strike me. I backed out towards the door. She raised the spade to hit me. I had a revolver pointing towards her. I really don't know what happened afterwards, as it was the first time I ever handled firearms. I don't know how the second bullet went off, but when it did go off, all I could see was the revolver hopped in my hand. I did not hear her say anything after being shot, nor did I know that she was dead until I heard it on Sunday morning at half-past two. The rain being over I came out on the road. I saw Doyle going home. We did not speak. I did not know the locality, and proceeded home through The Ballagh on the main road alone. When I came to Moneyhanna Cross a man passed me on a bicycle. He was going towards Enniscorthy. He said, 'Fine night.' I said, 'It is a fine night.' I knew him, as he was to be in the raid, but he was late on turning up. His name is William Dwyer, and lives between Enniscorthy and the Mile House. I met no other persons between there and home. I now recollect that when we were inside at Morris's the man in the corner said, 'Will I go for the priest?' Tom Devereux said, 'Don't leave this house for two hours,' as we had intended to raid Mr. McCormack, school teacher, The Ballagh. I make this statement voluntarily.—(Signed) Jno. Lacey."

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The constable added that Lacey also made the following statement:—

"I, John Lacey, am a labourer, and work with Thomas Stamp, Kilcotty. I remember Sunday, 8th February, 1920. About 3 p.m. on that date I met Thomas Devereux, of Oulartleigh, at Murphy's Cross at Borelin. He told me that there was a meeting to be held in The Ballagh this evening at 8 p.m., and would I be able to attend it. I said I didn't know yet. We parted there. I met Thomas Leary, of Kilcotty, at Kilcotty. He asked me would I go to a meeting to-night, and I said I didn't know, and what kind of a meeting it was to be. He said a man from town was going to give a lecture, and he told me to be up at 8 p.m. and he would wait. I didn't arrive at Kilcotty that evening until 8, and I met Thomas Leary. We were coming along the road when Pat Breen, of Cooladine, overtook us. Tom Leary said to me to come on quick, as we may be late. We arrived at John Sinnott's barn at The Ballagh about 7 p.m. The following men were inside:—Wm. Murray, Tinraheen; The Ballagh; Mylie Hyland, Borelin, Kilcotty; Lar Doran, Ballinamuddagh, Kilcotty; Henry Kirwan, Borelin, Kilcotty; Thomas Devereux, Oulartleigh; Mike Doyle, Tinrahsen, The Ballagh; John Devereux, Oulartleigh, Kilcotty; Mike Rossiter, Ballymurray, The Ballagh; William Dwyer, who lives near Enniscorthy.

MEETING IN A BARN.

"When we went in Bill Murray put us into line. Then Dwyer stood in front and said—'There is a fault in this branch of the Sinn Fein Club. The first fault is it is not supporting itself. Secondly, there were raids in every part of this county but here, and they would have to have four raids here on the same night, as every club must support itself.' He then asked where was the best place to make those raids. Wm. Murray, of Tinraheen, then said, 'Mr. McCormack's, school teacher, The Ballagh,' and Wm. Morris, of Gentire.' Thomas Leary then said, 'William Lacey, of Slieve-nagrane.' Murray then said, 'Ye will all have to attend at Ballymacanogue lane at 8 p.m. on Saturday, 14th inst. We then dismissed."

In another statement made on the 21st he said:—

"I feel much better since I told the truth. I shot her."

Mr. O'Connor, C.S., at this stage withdrew the charge against Michael Rossiter, and he was discharged from custody.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor, the witness stated that before he handcuffed him, and after Sergeant Tuohy had arrested him, the prisoner said to him, "Cremen, will I be shot?" He replied that he would not if he could prove his innocence. The prisoner was handcuffed at once at the time, and he said nothing about being able to prove his innocence. He knew the accused for two years, and he was a decent fellow. Mike Doyle, Ballymacanogue, the Ballagh; Tom Devereux, Clonmore, Enniscorthy; Myles Hyland, Kilcotty; Lar Doran, do.; Patrick Brien, Ballymurray, the Ballagh; Laurence Doran, Ballinamuddagh, Kilcotty; Henry Kirwan, Borelin.—I am not sure of Henry Kirwan.—Bill Murray seemed to be the leader. He said—'Lads, come on.' It was 8.30 p.m. when we were leaving there. We crossed through four fields—I could not say how far, but did know where I was going before we came out on the road. Bill Murray halted us and said that he would go down to the road to see if there was any person on the road. He then came back to us, and said 'come on,' and to have two men go up the road about 20 yards above the house, and two more men go 20 yards below the house. Bill Murray called Mylie Hyland, and said—'We two will go up to the road, and he told Lar Doran and, I think, Henry Kirwan to go below the house. He told Tom Devereux to hold the occupants of the house, up, and he told me to do likewise. The others then got orders to get a gun which was supposed to be in the house. It was then about 11 p.m. Tom Devereux then went in, followed by Tom Leary.

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TWO POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

FINE FIGHT AT TIMOLEAGUE

THREE RAIDERS KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED.

Our Skibbereen Correspondent telegraphed as follows last night:—Two raids were made on police barracks in West Cork last night. The quiet little town of Timoleague, four miles from Kilbrittain, where Constable Bolger was shot dead on the night of December 14th as he was walking from his home to the police station, was the scene of a fierce four hours' battle between the local police, headed by Sergeant Flynn, and a strong party of armed civilians, who attempted to capture the barrack.

Having cut the telegraph wires and barricaded the roads leading to Timoleague, the attackers, who are believed to have numbered about 60 or 70, opened fire at 11.30 p.m., and poured incessant volleys of gunshots on the barracks, and threw hand grenades from the railway premises adjoining.

Many of them took shelter in the waggons lying at the railway station, and fired from them.

Sergeant Flynn and his men in the barrack vigorously replied to the raiders' fire, and also threw hand grenades, and the engagement lasted till 3.30 a.m., when the attackers retired, leaving behind them three dead men and one wounded man. This man declared afterwards that seven others had been taken away, some of them in a dying condition. Not one of the police was injured.

The railway premises were seriously damaged, and the stationmaster's residence was nearly blown up by bombs.

During the battle villagers were terror-stricken, and many knelt in prayer, believing a rebellion had broken out.

County Inspector Wilbond and a large force of police and soldiers in armoured cars have been scouring the surrounding countryside during to-day, and arrests are momentarily expected.

THE ATTACK ON MOUNTPLEASANT STATION.

At 1.30 a.m. a determined raid was made on Mountpleasant Barrack, six miles from Bandon, by over a score of armed men.

After a sharp encounter, lasting for about an hour, they were compelled to retreat before the police fire.

At the time of telegraphing further details are lacking, as telegraphic communication had been cut off between Skibbereen and Cork up to a late hour this afternoon.

IRISH UNIONISTS AND CRIME.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Mr. Denaki asked the Prime Minister whether he had had representation from every county in the Southern Provinces of Ireland calling upon the Government to invoke the fullest resources of the Crown for the protection of law-abiding citizens in Ireland, and what course the Government proposed to follow in the matter.

Mr. Lloyd George—I have received a resolution from the Irish Unionist Alliance on the lines indicated in the question. I do not think that I can usefully add anything to the full statement that I made on the subject in debate on December 22 last.

PARLIAMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S FUTURE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE TURK.

LIMITATION OF HIS POWERS.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S SPEECH.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S CRITICISM.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Lord Edmund Talbot having formally moved the adjournment of the House,

Sir Donald Maclean opened a discussion on the subject of the Peace Treaty with Turkey. He said that the recent announcement by the Leader of the House as to the decision of the Peace Conference with regard to Constantinople came as a great shock both to the House and to the public. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the House and the country had been fairly treated by the Government in the manner in which the announcement was made. The matter had, unfortunately, developed into a religious issue, and no one with any sense of responsibility would wish lightly to stir up the fires of religious difference. It would have been better that a frank statement should have been made to the House by the Prime Minister before any announcement was made in Constantinople, or any communication sent to the Viceroy in India. In the absence of any detailed statement on behalf of the Government he was bound to assume, on the information available, that it was the intention of the Allies to leave the Turks in material possession of Constantinople as the capital of their country. He hoped that he was wrong. If the Turk was left in possession of Constantinople, what he believed would happen would be that we should have the Turk at his old game again. The Sick Man of Europe would be on his legs again, and in the years to come we should find Constantinople once again the seat of world disturbance and the source of the outbreak of world war. He hoped that that was not going to be done. At any rate, the Peace Conference would not have fulfilled its duty to humanity unless it saw to it that there was no reasonable possibility of these things happening again. (Hear, hear.) There was a feeling throughout the civilised world that the rule of the Turk over Christians should come to an end, and he asked what steps had been taken to secure that end. (Cheers.)

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson said that he did not intend to detain the House at any length on this important matter, because he felt, as he was sure many members of the House felt, that they were really not in a position to do so, and he rather rose to make an appeal to the Prime Minister to intervene at the earliest possible moment in this debate. It was an important question, and they were bound to discuss it, but there were many difficulties. It was all very well—indeed, it was the usual way of raising these questions—to talk of the horrors and the massacres of the Armenians. It touched everybody to the quick in this country. It was all very well to talk of the misrule of the Turk. That had been admitted for he did not know how many years. But when they had done all that, they must not imagine they had satisfied their reason. His right hon. friend had read quotations from the member for Paisley, from the ex-Foreign Secretary, and from the Prime Minister himself, but everybody must conceive, who had followed the history of these matters, that the quotations, at the time they were made, applied to an entirely different set of facts. If his recollection was not in error, there was, he thought, a Treaty with Russia, that at the end of the war Russia was to have Constantinople, and these speeches were made by those right hon. gentlemen who knew that that was the arrangement made. To say that the right hon. gentleman, the member for Paisley, did not know was absurd. But apart from that, it was made, at all events at a time when Russia was a great, and, as all thought, a settled and organised nation. But that had now ceased to be the case, and the question now was—What are you going to do with the Turks in Constantinople, and what is your alternative policy? It was perfectly clear that if a good one was brought forward the Allies would consider it. But not only must there be an alternative policy, but one that would be acceptable to our Allies. It was inconceivable that we were dealing with this question alone. It was being dealt with by the whole of Europe—he did not know how far by America. Now, what was the suggestion? It was to drive the Turk out of Constantinople. Who was going to drive them out? He listened the other day to a debate in that House on the strength of our Army and Navy. We were to reduce our forces, and with those reduced forces drive the Turks from Constantinople. That was impossible. If you wanted to drive the Turk from Constantinople, said Sir Edward, and if you mean it—that is to the extent that they will no longer be in charge of those subject nations, such as Armenia—believe me you will commence another war, and it will not be a small war. Do not at the same time, as you are talking of cutting down the Army and Navy, censure the Government because they have not settled this question. An hon. member said that there would not be a war. I supp

PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 5, PAGE 5.)

weighing and discussion of all these, that the Allied Conference came to the conclusion that, on the whole, the better course was to retain the Turk at Constantinople for the achievement of common ends. (Cheers.)

SOME OF THE REASONS.

Now, I will give the House some of the reasons which led to that conclusion. Before I come to the merits I want to discuss pledges. Sir Donald Maclean referred to the statement of Mr. Balfour, that we contemplated the expulsion of the Turk from Constantinople, or, rather, the substitution of Russian authority for Turkish authority. I am not going to discuss the merits of that arrangement. It was entered into by a Government of which I was a member, and the new member for Paisley, the ex-Prime Minister, was the chief of that Government. The agreement which Mr. Balfour was defending was an arrangement entered into by the late Prime Minister and Lord Grey. I was a member of the Government, and, therefore, had my responsibility for it. At any rate, after the Russian revolution, and after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, there was an end to the agreement.

A NEW GATEKEEPER.

In December last I said that there should not be the same gatekeeper at Constantinople. That will be fulfilled in the letter and in the spirit. (Cheers.) It would be the height of folly to trust the guardianship of these gates to people who have betrayed their trust. They will never be closed by the Turks in the face of a British ship again. (Cheers.) I come to the second pledge, which was given in January, 1918, after full consultation, and with the approval of our Allies, including Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey. They professed. There was a real desire to get a national basis for our aims, with the support of all parties. I have read that statement: it was carefully prepared, and was a declaration:—

"Nor are we fighting to destroy Austro-Hungary, or to deprive the Turks of their capital or the rich lands of Asia Minor or the religious sanctuaries predominantly Turkish in race outside of Europe. We believe the same principles should be applied. While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands, with its capital at Constantinople, we say that the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea should be internationalised and neutralised. Mesopotamia, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to their own separate national conditions."

That declaration was specific, unqualified, and very deliberate. It was made with the consent of all parties in the community. It was not opposed by the Labour Party. It was approved by the Cabinet, with the assistance of Lord Robert Cecil. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Lord Robert Cecil—May I be permitted to refer to the proceedings of the Cabinet?

Mr. Lloyd George—The noble lord referred to it himself in 1918. If objects to my statement, I will put it on the ground that at the time he was in charge of the Foreign Office—(cheers and laughter)—because the Foreign Secretary was not then available, through illness. The noble lord then discussed the terms and approved them. I am going to ask the House and the country to realise what that meant. There was a good deal of disquietude as to our war aims at the time, and a feeling amongst workers that we were fighting for some aggressive, imperialistic purpose; and it was interfering with output for the purposes of the war. We were informed that it was essential that we should reassure the workers and the community as to the purposes for which we were waging the war. This was not an offer to the Turks or the Germans.

INDIAN UNEASINESS.

There was another reason. The Mohammedan population of India were uneasy. They wanted to be reassured. We were making a special effort to secure output for the war and a special effort in India to secure recruits. We needed all we could get in France. What happened a few months afterwards? Nothing more important it was that we should secure their support for us in the fighting in Turkey. The effect of the statement in India was that recruiting went up appreciably from that moment. They were not all Mohammedans, but there were Mohammedans among them. Now we were told that that was an offer to Turkey, that they rejected it, and that, therefore, we were absolutely free. It was not. It is too often forgotten that we are the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world, and that one-fourth of the population in the British Empire is Mohammedan. There have been no more loyal adherents to the Throne, and no more effective loyal supporters of the Empire in its hour of trial. (Cheers.) We gave a solemn pledge, and they accepted it. They are disturbed if not relieved of our not abiding by it. In May, 1919, the Viceroy made a statement, when we were considering the whole question at the Peace Conference, that Indian Mohammedans were deeply disturbed by a possible change of opinion regarding Turkish territorial losses.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S STATEMENTS.

In the House of Commons on November 18th, the noble lord said exactly the opposite to what he said in the newspaper the other day. He said in the newspaper that the Turks were not a majority in Constantinople. This is what my noble friend said in 1918—"There were two or three interesting and important questions about the future government of Armenia." One honmember said that the root of the matter was the ejection of the Turkish Government from Constantinople. I quite admit that there is a great deal to be said for that, but at the same time my hon. friend will not forget that, after all, Constantinople is predominantly Turkish." His statistics have changed.

Lord Robert Cecil—It is quite true. I did use some such phrase as that. Somebody immediately asked me whether I would undertake to say that 50 per cent. of the population were Turkish. I was startled by the phrase, and I did give the undertaking. I went back to the Foreign Office, and found that my hon. friend was quite right, and that 50 per cent. of the population was not Turkish.

Mr. Lloyd George—As a matter of fact, it is by no means clear that the majority is not predominantly Turkish. (Hear, hear.) The most recent figures show that the population of Constantinople is overwhelmingly Turkish.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Let me now deal with the Indian problem. It has been suggested that some members of the Conference—not members representing this country—were in favour of the Turks retaining Constantinople because of the financial interests of France and elsewhere. As a matter of fact the influence, so far as we were concerned, came from India. We had two delegates at the Peace Conference direct from India, both representative, able, and influential Indians. The Maharajah of Bikaner and Lord Sinha. Neither of them was a Mahomedan, but at every meeting of the British Delegation at Paris they were insistent that unless we retained the Turks at Constantinople it would be regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

AN EGREGIOUS IDEA.

The idea that has been suggested by some egregious Hebro-maniac, that it is Jewish finance, is perfectly monstrous. Let us see what the conquest of Turkey meant. India voluntarily sent to our aid 1,160,000 men, who enlisted during the war—(hear, hear)—and taking those who enlisted before the war, the number was very nearly one million and a half. We could not have conquered Turkey without their assistance. These Mahomedan divisions fought brilliantly throughout the Turkish campaign. Are we to break faith with them in our hour of victory? There is nothing which would damage British power in Asia more than a feeling that one could not trust the British word. My noble friend shared our views when he shared our responsibilities. What reasons are there for setting our pledges on one side?

THE TURKS' PUNISHMENT.

I do not mean to say that there might not be imperative reasons which would justify us in taking quite a different course. But what are they? To gratify vengeance? ("Oh, no.") A poor thing for a great country—(hear, hear)—to punish the Turk. Ah! when the Peace Terms are published there is no friend of the Turk—should there be any left—who will not realise that he has been terribly punished for his follies, his blunders, and his crimes. (Cheers.) Stripped of more than half his Empire, his capital under the Allied guns, deprived of his Army, his Navy, his *prestige*—this should be terrible enough to satisfy the bitterest foe of the Turkish Empire, drastic enough for the sternest judge. My right hon. friends suggested that there was a religious issue involved. That would be the most dangerous of all, the most fatal of all. I am afraid that underneath the agitation for the expulsion of the Turk there is something of the old feeling of Christendom against the Crescent. If it is believed in the Mahomedan world that our terms are dictated by the purpose of lowering the flag of the Prophet before that of Christendom, it would be fatal to our Government, and it is an unworthy purpose to achieve by force.

OUR LEGITIMATE AIMS.

Let us examine our legitimate peace aims in Turkey. Here I do not believe there will be disagreement. The first is the freedom of the Straits, the second is the freeing of all non-Turkish communities from the Ottoman sway; the preservation for the Turk of self-government in communities which are mainly Turkish, subject to two most important reservations. The first is this—There must be adequate safeguards within our power for protecting minorities that have been oppressed by the Turks in the past (cheers), and the second is this, that the Turk must be deprived of his power of vetoing the development of the rich lands under his rule, which were once the granary of the Mediterranean. Those are the main objects and purposes of peace.

THE NON-TURKISH COMMUNITIES.

Now let us examine those three or four objects in greater detail. The first is the freeing of the non-Turkish communities. In January, 1918, we made it perfectly clear that we intended to do so. Greeks, Armenians, Kurds, Arabs—wherever you get a majority of another race forming a separate community, there Turkish rule must go.

Colonel Wedgwood—Do you include Cilicia?

Mr. Lloyd George—I had rather not discuss that at the present moment; as a matter of fact, it is subject to discussion elsewhere. The second is the Straits. As my noble friend, in his speech of November, 1918, stated, that is the main point. He said:—"My right hon. friend will recognise that when we go through to the Black Sea the actual technical sovereignty of Constantinople becomes of less importance. You can get the great power of Constantinople from its geographical situation. That is the main point." I believe it is the main point, for two reasons. The first is when you consider future possibilities in the Black Sea. You have got there six or seven independent communities or nations, whom we want access to. It is essential that we should have a free road, a right-of-way, to those countries, whatever the opinion of the Turk may be on these matters. His keeping of the gates prolonged the war, and he cannot do that again. Therefore, for that reason, it is coming to an end. The second reason why the guardianship of the gates is important is because of its effect upon the protection of minorities. Turkey is to be deprived entirely of guardianship of the gates. Her forts are to be dismantled. She is to have no troops anywhere within reach of those waters. (Hear, hear.) More than that, the Allies mean to garrison those gates themselves. (Cheers.)

Sir Donald Maclean—With the Navy?

Mr. Lloyd George—With the assistance of the Navy. We have been advised that with the assistance of the Navy we should be able to garrison the Dardanelles, and, if necessary, the Bosphorus, with a much smaller force. Sir Edward Carson put a very pertinent question, and I am going to ask for an answer. I will ask it of the noble lord, who, I believe, is going to speak in this debate. What is the alternative to that proposal? The alternative is international government of Constantinople and the whole of the lands surrounding the Straits. That would mean a population of 14 million governed by a Committee or Commission representing France, Italy, Great Britain, and I suppose, some day, Russia; and, it might be, other countries, like America, if she cared to come in. Can anyone imagine anything more calculated to lead to that kind of mischievous intriguing, rivalry, and trouble at Constantinople that my right hon. friend deprecated and rightly feared?

A PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT.

How would you govern? Self-government could not be conferred under those conditions. It would have to be a military government, I do not know how the population is made up. Nationalities vary. Some people say that the Turks are in a majority. Others say that if you take Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and everybody else, the Turk is in a minority. But if anybody imagines that Greeks and Armenians and Jews are more easily governed than Mahomedans, he cannot have read history. (Laughter.) That is the kind of government. It would be very expensive. It would be the most unsatisfactory Government that anybody could possibly choose. That is the alternative. I cannot think of another. There was another we had in our minds. One of our difficulties has been that two of the great countries of the world to which we might have looked to help us in sharing the responsibility of the government of this troubled country have fallen out. There was first of all Russia. She is out of the competition for this very unpleasant task.

AMERICA OUT OF IT.

Then there was America. We had hopes, and good reason for hoping, that America would undertake these responsibilities. She might probably have taken the guardianship of Constantinople. But America is no claimant now, and I am not going to express an opinion as to whether she ever will be, because it would be dangerous to do so. But for the moment we must reckon America as being entirely out of any arrangement we can contemplate for the government of Turkey, and for the protection of the great minorities in that land. Those are the alternatives we had to consider, and we felt that we were driven, though reluctantly, to adopt the course we have adopted. What will be the effect on the protection of those minorities? I want those who are specially interested, and very honourably interested, in these poor persecuted peoples, to consider what this arrangement means, because it is one of the things that influenced our judgment in this decision. I ask them whether they imagine that the expulsion of the Turk from Constantinople would make the Armenians more secure. (Cheers.) Let them read the story of the massacres. Let my noble friend look at what happened in the days when his distinguished relative was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary during the great Armenian massacres of 1896. My information is that at that time there was discussion in the Cabinet about sending the British Fleet up the Bosphorus to threaten Constantinople. The conclusion was come to that it was too dangerous an experiment. They might have got up there, but they might not have been able to get back. But supposing the British Fleet there; supposing Abdul Hamid had to send his decrees for massacring the Armenians with British guns pointing at his palace, and supposing British bluejackets could have gone there and visited the various Ministries, would they have dared to issue the decree for the massacre of the Armenians? I ask my noble friend, if he were in Armenia, whether he would not feel more secure if he knew that the Sultan and his Ministers were over-looked by a British garrison in the Bosphorus and British ships within reach of them, than if it were hundreds of miles away across the Taurus mountains to the next Allied garrison and the sea, with its great British ships and their guns out of sight and out of mind. I know which I would prefer if I were an Armenian with a home to protect. I would know that the men responsible were within reach of the Allied forces, and that if they ordered massacres and murders and outrages Constantinople could be laid in ashes. Let my noble friend and those who think with him imagine the Sultan and his Ministers, and those who are trying to carry out this Treaty, living at Konia. No external influence, no Ministries there, just a fanatical population, with one purpose, one faith, with no knowledge of the outside world. Would one not feel a little more secure to know that, at any rate, they were going to have some sort of contact with the great Surrents of the world, as they would in Constantinople? Is is worth thinking about. (Cheers.) Those are some of the influences which have been brought to bear upon us in coming to that decision. We mean to take away from the Turk the government of all the communities of a non-Turkish race which they have oppressed, tyrannised over, and misgoverned. Sir Donald Maclean quoted passages from some statements which I made at the beginning of the war about Turkish misgovernment. Not a word do I wish to withdraw. I say more. There is not a word of that which has not been interpreted into the articles of the Peace Treaty. You take away from his sway altogether those races he has misgoverned where they exist in separate communities. You then deprive him altogether of the guardianship of the road to the Black Sea, which has enabled him to be such a power for mischief in the past, which has given him his real *prestige*, authority, and weight in the councils of the world, which has enabled him to be at certain moments of history the deciding factor. He will never be that again, and he has no right to be. (Cheers.) Lastly, we have taken every precaution within our power to see that the Christian minorities, who have suffered so bitterly in the past, will in the future have all the protection, not of despatches from the Foreign Office, that will come from the knowledge that those who are persecuting them are issuing their decrees under the menace of British, French, and Italian guns. (Cheers.)

LORD ROBERT CECIL.

Lord Robert Cecil asked what was to be done with Armenia. He hoped that the Armenian Republic would be given access to the Black Sea. If not, they would have the greatest difficulty in living. He begged the Government to use all their influence to secure the definite removal of Cilicia from Turkish sovereignty. That would be in accordance with every pledge given. With regard to the future government of Constantinople, he understood the Prime Minister to say that it was to be left to the unrestricted rule of the Turks, without any guarantees. He hoped that that was not the final conclusion. He hoped that the guns and fortifications barring the Straits should be taken away. So far as he was concerned, he had been most careful to avoid the attitude of supporting Christendom against the Crescent. The essential thing was to get rid of the Sublime Porte as governors of Constantinople. That did not mean turning the Sultan and the Turks out. Constantinople should not be handed back to the Turkish Government. He was anxious to get rid of Turkish rule in Constantinople, because so long

IRISH AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Irish Automobile Club was held at 34 Dawson street, Dublin, yesterday, Mr. E. White, Chairman, presiding.

The report of the Committee for the year ending the 31st December last stated that during that period 222 new members and 50 new associates were elected, making the total number of members and associates 1,140. Only two of the club's war services remained in operation. The first was the work of the committee for the employment of discharged soldiers and sailors (mechanics), which it was intended to carry on until the majority of the men had been successful in obtaining settled employment. Up to the date of the report 1,051 men had been registered, and 679 had, through the efforts of the club, been placed in situations. The other war service still in existence was the club's association with the City of Dublin War Pensions Committee. An agreement had been reached for concerted action with the Automobile Association in matters affecting the interests of motorists in Ireland. The committee felt that there was no justification for the prices at which petrol was being sold at present, and were strongly of the opinion that, if maintained it would seriously affect the use of motor traction generally.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman, having moved that the report be adopted, deplored the death of Lord Plunket, their previous Chairman. The club had gone through the transition stage from war work to ordinary conditions. The number of new members coming in had made it absolutely necessary for the club to provide substantial additions to their accommodation, and they had purchased considerable premises at the back, which would greatly increase the room, and would be an improvement on their general conditions. During the past twelve months they had succeeded in coming to very amicable terms with the Automobile Association. It appeared to them that it was rather an anomaly that the Club and the Association should be working independently in Ireland, and now, he was glad to say, that there was a thorough understanding between them, and there would be no overlapping. The facilities for motoring at the Punchestown and Curragh Race Meetings were in a most advantageous state, and it was hoped to have similar facilities at every other race meeting. Some time ago they were called upon by the Ministry of Transport to nominate representatives on the Roads Advisory Committee, but refused to do so, holding that an Irish Committee representing all road users in Ireland should be appointed. He was glad to say that it was agreed to form an Irish Advisory Committee, but the constitution of that Committee was not what they had reason to believe it would be. On that Committee of eight only two represented the motor interests, and what was sought was that there should be three members representing the motor interests. He (the Chairman) had accepted a seat on the Advisory Committee in London, and he would join in the opposition of the additional tax on motor cars. They looked upon the tax according to horse-power as grossly unfair: it would injure the motor industry and considerably restrict the use of cars. They urged that the tax should be imposed according to the use of the roads and the use of the vehicle. The Committee had succeeded in having the super-tax on petrol removed, and the price of petrol was now the subject of inquiry, but none of them had great hope of a substantial reduction in the cost of petrol.

Mr. P. J. Brady seconded the motion.

Dr. Donelan said that they ought to join with the Automobile Association in urging on the Government that the tax of £1 per horse power would be a means of killing motoring altogether. They should not take a hopeless view regarding the price of petrol. Regarding motor permits, he thought that the club should make an effort to have the imposition placed on motorists withdrawn.

Mr. J. C. Percy advocated the holding of a motor show in Dublin next year.

The Chairman said that the questions of petrol and the tax on motor cars would be raised at the Advisory Committee in London. He had no permits to withdraw. The club dealt in matters, and matters of a religious or political nature could not be discussed at the meetings of the club.

The motion to adopt the report was passed.

Sir Albert Meldon proposed that the statement of accounts, showing a credit balance of £227 13s. 8d., be adopted.

Mr. R. S. Hayes seconded the motion, which was passed.

Officers, Committee, and honorary members having been elected, the meeting concluded.

as it was under that rule it would continue to be the theatre of disreputable intrigue, leading to international disputes. It was surprising that there should be any feeling in India about the maintenance of the Sultan in Constantinople, because there was not the slightest ground for saying that he was the Caliph of Mahomedanism. If he were, it was not essential that he should be in Constantinople. The Prime Minister said that he was personally responsible for the declaration of January, 1918. He admitted it. He approved it, and would make the statement again in similar circumstances. The terms to Austria and Turkey were not accepted, so it was fantastic to say that we had promised India that Constantinople should remain to the Turks. The Prime Minister tacitly admitted that, when he said that he hoped America would have taken over control. He negotiated for that in Paris. Where was the pledge to India then?

Mr. Lloyd George—An American mandate.

Lord Robert Cecil said that no one wanted more than that. It was absolutely untrue that he had abandoned the views he held when in the Government. If the present course was to be taken, it should have been done directly after the armistice. If putting an end to Turkish rule was a proper solution, the Government should not be deflected by fear of misunderstanding. Getting rid of Turkish rule would have far more effect on the Turks and the subject races than any threat of bombardment. This could not be a permanent settlement. Sooner or later the Turks would have to go. They could be got rid of now without war. This was a great opportunity for using the machinery of the League of Nations. Constantinople should be handed to the League of Nations for the benefit of humanity at large. To let the Turks remain would be a great disaster to Europe, and the failure of a main purpose of the war. He begged the Prime Minister to go to the Conference, get the decision reversed, and the blot on the Treaty removed. (Cheers.)

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said that he agreed with the views of the noble lord. To let the Turks rule in Constantinople would be to allow German intrigue to be resumed, and to pave the way for new massacres, with all Europe looking on, silent and impotent.

Colonel Walter Guinness said that the demand to eject the Turk seemed to be based on the desire for revenge and the punishment of the Turk. We wanted reconstruction and not revenge. We would get reform out of the Turk if he was controlled.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said that it was evident that the Prime Minister himself believed that the policy he had laid down could only be made effective by armed force. He believed that the real solution would be some control of Constantinople by the League of Nations. There was a strong suspicion that behind that question was not regard for the Turk or the Mohammedan, but the activity of a gang of international financiers.

Mr. A. Herbert supported the Government, and hoped that it would not be swayed by gusts of popular clamour.

Sir Ryland Adkins denied that the movement against the Turks was a newspaper agitation. The Turk in Europe was one of the worst moral pests.

Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Wilson said that he could not understand the denunciation made against the Turk, whom he had always found to be a most honourable foe.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, while not wishing to eject the Turk from Constantinople, would deprive him of all temporal power.

General Page Croft reminded the House of the punishment already inflicted on Turkey.

The subject was afterwards talked out.

On the adjournment, the Prime Minister, replying to Mr. A. Williams, said that the Government had no official information of recent massacres of 20,000 persons in Cilicia, or that the whole Armenian population was in danger there from the Turks since the last warning had been given by the Allies. He added that if the information were true it disclosed a serious state of affairs, which the Peace Conference would have to consider to-morrow and take cognisance of. It was possible that an exaggerated rumour had been raised.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

IRISH FLAX PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The attention of flax-growers is directed to the advertisement of the public meeting in the Ulster Hall, Bedford street, Belfast, on to-day (Friday), 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, to demand immediate decontrol of the 1919 flax crop. This is a very important meeting which all flax-growers should attend.—(Advt.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PRAYERS FOR IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Is not the Church of Ireland neglecting a duty and missing an opportunity in that we have no special prayer for the help and guidance of God in these difficult and dangerous times? We had special prayers during the continuance of the war, and the need now is just as great. The state of our unfortunate country is deplorable, and appears to be growing steadily worse. If we believe in prayer at all, let us have a simple prayer in all the churches that those in authority, in whatever faction, may be guided by "pure and peaceable wisdom," may have courage and strength to lead those who follow aright, that they may see the higher light, and work, not for personal power and advantage, but for the good of all. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." It is one of our national failings that we are so easily led. It might be a blessing if the right spirit were in those who lead.

Once Ireland was an example to the world of progress, culture, and religion. With the help of God and the will of the community, she could regain that position. Without that, it seems probable that we shall sink into anarchy and ruin.—Yours, etc.,

"W. F. W."

Co. Wicklow, February 26th, 1920.

FREEDOM AND LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—All thinking people will agree with the Provost's wise words; but he did not touch upon the root of the lawlessness that now deplores. Is it not the lack of obedience to parents? The parents stand in the place of God to the child in infancy, and there is but a step between disobedience to them in childhood and that breaking of the Ten Commandments when grown up of which the Provost spoke. Fifty years ago obedience to parents was unquestioning and unwavering, and it brought with it truthfulness and fearlessness. There is no worse cruelty than to allow a child to disobey and to grow up without self-control and fortitude. For most people this world, be it soon or late, becomes a hard place, and then we realise how well for us it is to have borne the yoke in our youth. We are told of Mrs. Carlyle that "obedience to her parents—unquestioning and absolute—lay at the foundation of her life. She was accustomed to say that the habit of obedience to her parents was her salvation through life—that she owed all that was of value in her character to this habit as a child." If Thomas Carlyle's wife had not the power for good in the last century that they were said to be, it should be remembered that they would never have been written had Mrs. Carlyle not been all that she was.

This virtue is still to be found among our peasantry, and herein may lie the future hope of Ireland—that her sons, not having lost the habit of obedience, may hereafter wisely follow at the call of duty. There is in the Irish nature a reverence of sacred things and of the pieties of the home, strong affection, great patience and invincible cheerfulness, and that inborn kindliness that makes what is called "tact" the birthright of the Irish peasant.

In times of sorrow and bereavement I find a true and delicate sympathy, shown by a look or a tone in the voice or tears in the eyes, and it goes straight to the heart, while Protestant sympathy (generally) is too often like a harrow drawn over quivering nerves.

When I read some of the things that are said nowadays I think of one who held his beliefs more firmly than they are held in these flabby days. He was a Protestant, and what is used to be called "true blue"; but there was not a thread of bigotry or bitterness in him. His neighbours were friends to be rejoiced or mourned with, not "hereditary enemies" to be distrusted. He let his eldest child, when a little girl, prepare a big Roman Catholic girl for her confirmation. Mary's father was broken in the bad times; he took "the sickness," as the farm-folk call it, and died. He called, and was carried to his grave on the day when he was to be turned out of his holding. The widow and her four little children had to seek another shelter. The children's school-time was short, as they had to begin earning as soon as they were able. Girls were older when they were confirmed then than they are now, and Mary was in tribulation about her forgotten catechism. The little girl offered to help her. Mary's work just then was pounding Peruvian guano ("proveen"); if a man wanted some bags of "proveen," and Mary had to go to the town for "a dust of proveen"). There was much tillage, and the bags stood in neat rows in the big barn, with its door at each side. The fumes were so strong that Mary used to step her nostrils with bales of southernwood.

A comfortable seat was made for the teacher on some bags of less odourous matter, and there she took her anxious perch for some hours every afternoon, and did not rest till the scholar was letter perfect. Tremendous words were bandied to and fro to the rhythmic pounding and the sweet smell—confession, contrition, absolution, and the like. When the confirmation day came Mary acquitted herself so well at the examination that the bishop publicly commended her. She gave utterance to her feelings in these words: "I came home as high as the steps of Fortagh!"—a fine round tower that is a landmark far and wide.

Can the soursest bigot see anything but what is good and pleasant in this episode of a by-gone day?—Yours, etc.,

"K."

Queen's County, February 25th, 1920.

FLAX PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It will interest your readers to know to-day's prices for the following flaxes:—

French	£3	2 6	per stone.
Dutch	6	0 0	" "
English	4	1 3	" "
Irish	1	18 6	" "

These figures show a difference of £2 4s. per stone more paid for French than for Irish flax. Was ever such an injury perpetrated upon any law-abiding party, such as Ulster farmers are, especially as they served the Government well during the war?—Yours, etc.,

D. P. MARTIN, Secretary,
Irish Flax-Producers' Association
Seven Houses, Armagh,
February 26th, 1920.

MISS CULWICK'S CHORAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING CONCERT.

Last night at the Aberdeen Hall Miss Culwick's concert awaited with such interest, more than fulfilled all expectations. Miss Culwick's work is well known—thoughtful, studiously literary, broad with the breadth that lights up all detail, and with a shrewd sense of the capacity of her choir, the programme was bound to go well, even with its wide area. Still a choir is a variable medium to work with, and a critical audience—overflowing the hall—eagerly followed the programme, keen to notice likely spots of downfall. Part-singing is becoming more popular, but in the "spacious times" of the madrigal—three fine examples of which were given—ability to take part at sight in a madrigal was a recognised accomplishment of a lady or gentleman. The unaccompanied voice allows for extreme delicacy of shading, which the often fantastic words called for. In this delicacy this choir excels—the *picnissimos*, what Sir Henry Coward calls "bewitchingly." The contrapuntal nature last night was given with a nice evenness, too, and was very clear to follow. "On the plains" (Weelkes), "Sleep, wayward thoughts" (Dowland), and "What saith my dainty darling" (Morley), are typical of their time, and more so of their race. In "Lullaby" (Henry Smart), Miss Culwick's management of the rhythm was accurate. Her control, too, of the choral accompaniment to Mr. Wilfred Wells's solo, "Annie Laurie," resulted in a splendid support to the baritone voice. The encore was not so successful, the lips being noticeable in the wordless harmony. The "Unseen choir," with its few bars of solo, "But one voice singing silver clear," taken by Miss K. MacEuistheson, went through many flashes of description on its few lines. The "mighty fugue" entry of the bass was a little startling, but highly affective, the whole having a peal-like rush. But for descriptive touches, "Wilderspin" (Stamford) must be placed first. The attack in this was delightful, the *staccato* spontaneous, the pauses well devised, the "whirring" of the male voices really picturesque (their suggestion of the pipes in Bantock's "The Standard on the Braes o'Mar" helped largely to its character), and the soprano tone in the climax of a fine fulness. The poem is peculiar, but it is full of action and colour, all of which were caught by the choir. The little tone picture, "The blue bird," the cry of a curlew, flying across a lonely sunlit lake, is another of Stanford's wonderful sense of the relation of colour to tone. Granville Bantock's "Standard, etc." was given with commendable dash, a touch of humour being supplied by the audience at the last line, "and fley the German carlie."

Madame Nora Borel sang "La Cloche (Saint Saëns), "Cuttin' rushes," and some charming nursery rhymes, with her wonted purity of tone and musical sense. Mr. Wilfred Wells, in "The devout lover," "The wake feast" (Harty), and some Irish traditional airs, sang tastefully and with insight as to the words. The really clever 'cello work of Mr. John Mundy, who improves with each hearing, deserves mention. His "Variationes Symphoniques," (Boëllmann), displayed feeling behind his usual academic style.

Fashionable Intelligence

The Duchess of Devonshire is expected to arrive in England to-day. She will stay with the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, at Lansdowne House, while in London.

Florence Lady Garvagh, who has been spending the winter in London, is leaving shortly for Droitwich, where she will take the waters.

Lord George Seymour has returned to County Wicklow from London.

Sir Henry Grattan-Bellew arrived in Dublin on Wednesday from Mount Bellew, Galway.

Sir William and Lady Ellison-Macartney have arrived in London from Western Australia.

Lady Sheelah King-Tenison has arrived at Kingstown *en route* for Kilronan Castle, Readue, Co. Roscommon.

In consequence of the illness of her youngest son, the Hon. Mrs. Plunket has returned to Bishopscourt, Navan, from London.

The Misses Walker-Leigh and Miss Scovell are among the Irish golfers now on the links at Cannes, where some fine matches are being played.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between John Lockley Whitgrave, of Moxley Court and Burton Manor, Staffordshire, son of the late Robert Whitgrave and of Mrs. Whitgrave, of Bushbury, Clevedon, Somerset, and Mary Mabel, only daughter of Anthony Strong Hussey, of Westown, Co. Dublin.

Some Beautiful Paisley Knitted Scarves, also some charming Striped Wool and Self-Coloured Cashmere Scarves (extra large), all moderately priced, are no won view at Switzer's, Grafton street.

Vast choice of Irish Tweeds and Homespuns, in Bracken Greys, Checks, Stripes and Plain, introducing lovely blends of New Spring Shades, at Holmes', George's street.

Luxurious accommodation offered to first-class guests in beautiful old historic house, very convenient to Dublin; charming grounds, overlooking sea; private bathing place. For further particulars apply to Q 1024, Irish Times Office, Dublin.

Spring Suits at Slyne's. Arrival of New Models at Slyne and Co.'s, 71 Grafton street.

Arrivals at Kingstown per Royal Mail Steamer—F. R. Turton, M.P.; Sir John P. Griffith, Lady S. Lloyd Greame, Capt. C. E. Holmes, D.S.O., Archdale, M.P.; Hon. Mrs. Hopwood and child; Dr. Gobbi, Mrs. Pinkett, Mr. McVeagh, M.P.; Major Hogg, Colonel and Mrs. Clarke, Sir Maurice Dockrell, M.P.; Major Charrington, Lord Kilbeggy, Lieut.-Colonel J. Grace, Lord George Scott, Mr. Rhodes and party, J. Prideaux, H. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, T. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. Harty, F. Wilson, Mr. Heleman, C. C. Moore, T. Hatchett, C. A. Bentley, Miss Griffith, Mrs. S. McClintock, Miss Leslie, Mr. Nettleship.

Departures from Kingstown per Royal Mail Steamer—Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Craig, Capt. A. F. Meeke, Capt. H. H. Petherick, Capt. A. W. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. N. Russell, Cadet D. MacGregor, Capt. R. J. Hope, Lieut. T. E. Brassington, Capt. H. Hodgson, Secretary, Lady Murray, N. H. Topple, James J. Byrne, Lieut. Mac E. D. Castaigne, Col. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. MacNaughter, W. J. Hillard, C. E. Creed, A. Reilly, Joseph Argles, H. F. Russell, Mrs. D. G. Cuasack, Miss J. Hoare, Mrs. Hillard, Mrs. Creed, Mrs. Reilly, Misses Hoare, D. More-O'Farrall, Mrs. Best, Miss Vickery, Miss Lyster, Mrs. and Miss Stevenson.

New Spring Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, Silks, etc., this week at McBirney's.

Mourning Orders Executed on the shortest notice. First-Class Goods. Prices Strictly Moderate.—Miss Quirey's, 24 Grafton street.

Loose Covers a Specialty. Estimates free.—Miss O'Reilly, 115 Stephen's Green, W.

THE DUBLIN SHOOTING AFFRAY.

WOUNDED CIVILIAN REMOVED BY MILITARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the civilian, P. J. McGrath, who was wounded by the police in the shooting affray in Dublin on Friday morning last, was removed by soldiers from Mercer's Hospital, and taken, presumably, to a military hospital. The armed guard which had been posted at Mercer's Hospital since his admission was also removed. For some days past McGrath's condition has shown a steady improvement.

A COUNTY CLARE ARREST.

Our Ennis Correspondent telegraphs that soldiers, under Colonel Murray White, have arrested a farmer's son from the Kilmaley district, about five miles from Ennis. They brought him to Ennis under a heavy escort, and they observed great reticence as to the charge against him, but seem to attach importance to the arrest.

DUBLIN STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The bill promoted by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was the first private bill this session to come before the Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons. The proceedings were purely formal. Formal evidence having been given, the bill was ordered to be reported to the House for third reading.

G. S. AND W. R. LADY CLERKSHIPS.

At the last examination Miss F. Flavin and Miss E. Finch were successful; prepared by ROSSE COLLEGE, Stephen's Green, Dublin.—(Advt.)

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

CLOSING PRICES.

Exp. Parity.	STOCKS.	Closing Bid Prices Wed.	Thur	Business Done. H.	L.
149	U.S. 2% Funded.....	100½	100½	—	—
122½	U.S. New 4% Loan...	106	106	—	—
114½	Atch., Top. Santa Fe	81½	82½	—	—
114½	Do. Preference.....	77½	77½	—	—
114½	Do. New 4% Gen. Mt.	77½	77½	—	—
125½	Do. 4% Cas. Bds.....	84½	84¾	—	—
79½	Baltimore and Ohio..	34¾	36	—	—
179½	Canadian Pacific.....	126	121	—	—
29½	Chesapeake Ohio Con.	43½	44¾	—	—
47½	Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	37½	38½	—	—
124½	Chicago & N. West...	82	84	—	—
120½	Do. Preferred.....	110	115	—	—
21½	Denver & Rio Grande.	7	7½	—	—
21½	Do. Preferred.....	14½	14½	—	—
21½	Erie Railroad.....	13½	14½	—	—
21½	Do. 1st Preferred....	24½	25½	—	—
114½	Do. 4% Gt. Lien Bds.	44	43½	—	—
114½	Gt. Northern Pref....	73¾	77	—	—
55½	Do. Ore Certificates.	31½	33	—	—
140½	Illinois Central.....	85½	85½	—	—
140½	Interborough Com....	13	14	—	—
67½	Lehigh Valley.....	44½	45¾	—	—
140½	Louisville & Nashville	100¾	102	—	—
43½	Miss. Pa. Kan. & Texas	9¾	10	—	—
43½	Do. 2nd M., 4.5 Gd Bd	20	20½	—	—
43½	Missouri Pacific New	27½	27½	—	—
109½	Nat. of Mexico 1st Pf	7	7	—	—
109½	Do. 2nd Pf.....	5¾	5¾	—	—
106½	N.Y. Ch. & Hudson R.	73½	73½	—	—
140½	Norfolk & Westn Com.	98	97	—	—
140½	Northern Pacific Com	79	79	—	—
29½	Ontario & Western...	19	19	—	—
43½	Pennsylvania Shares.	42¾	42¾	—	—
43½	Reading Com.....	79	79	—	—
43½	Do. 1st Preferred....	83½	84	—	—
43½	Do. 2nd Preferred....	73½	73½	—	—
34½	Chic. Rock I. Pacific.	25	25¾	—	—
34½	Southern Railway....	23½	22	—

TS.

Oats steady at 1c. decline; May, 92s. Wheat, Chicago receipts—No. 1 hard nil, yesterday nil; No. 2 Northern 12,000, yesterday 96,000; No. 3 Northern 36,000, yesterday 42,000; No. 4 Northern 19,000, yesterday 17,000; No. 4 Northern 12,000, yesterday 9,000; other grades 40,000, yesterday 108,000. To-day's total 125,000, yesterday 263,000.

CHICAGO, Thursday.

WHEAT on the spot quiet.

CORN opened steady, 1c. to 1c. up. The market closed firm, 2c. to 2c. higher. March, 1454; May, 1394; July, 1314; September, 1284.

OATS steady, 1c. up to 1c. down. May, 93½; July, 70⅞.

PROVISIONS opened easy, and declined. The market closed steady, with lard 5 to 15 points down, pork 10 to 75, and ribs 24 to 5 points down. Lard—May, 26.50; May, 19.35; July, 18.85.

BACON steady and unchanged.

HOGS firm, 5c. to 25c. points up.

	Short Rib Sides.		HOGS.	
	Dry-salted Loose.	Light.	Heavy.	
Today	17.50	18.50	14.65	15.00
Previous day	17.50	18.50	14.50	14.90

HUNTING.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

Date—February. Meet. Hour.
Saturday, 28.....Palmerstown..... 1.30

THE MEATH.

Friday, 27.....Dunboyne..... 11.30

THE KILDARE.

Saturday, 28.....Straffan Bridge..... 11.0

HUNTING FIXTURES.

BOOT, HUNT.—March—Tues., 2nd, Beardivile; Fri., 5th, Cronsgar; Tues., 9th, Outhill; Fri., 12th, Dunboe; Tues., 16th, Galtside; Fri., 19th, Cronsgar; Tues., 23rd, Kennels; Fri., 26th, Dunboe; Tues., 30th, Beardivile.....12 o'clock.

CO. GALWAY HUNT.—March—Mon., 1st, Rock; Wed., 3rd, Gortsexwallan; Thurs., 4th, Moss Hazel; Sat., 6th, Athenry; Mon., 8th, Raford; Wed., 10th, Loughrea; Thurs., 11th, Renville; Sat., 13th, Monivea.....12 o'clock.

CO. LIMERICK HOUNDS.—March—Monday, 1st, Crain; Wednesday, 3rd, Kildimo; Friday, 5th, Garryfine; Monday, 8th, The Four Mile; Wednesday, 10th, Newbridge (12.30); Friday, 12th, Frankfort Gate. Meet at 11.30 o'clock.

THE WARD UNION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

With mild weather still prevailing, the meet on Wednesday, at Flat House, was held under the most favourable circumstances, and, as is always the case at this fixture, there was a very large field. Another very good day ensued. The enlargement took place on Captain Whitworth's farm at Weaverstown, and on settling down hounds found nicely across to the Fairyhouse road at Ennistown, where they wheeled sharp to the right, and went across the bottoms of Porterstown to Old Fairyhouse, and, leaving Mr. Moore's farmhouse on the right hunted over Corkeen to the Tee-mile Bush road. Sticking across it at Poplar Cottage, and away through Edgartown, where they had a short check. On regaining the line they went away over the land of Ringtown to Ballinlough. They began to bear towards the right by the back of Dunsaughlin Union, which meant crossing the well-known drain, and there on through Powderscourt to near Dunsaughlin village, just short of which they crossed the main road into Johnstown, and on through Clonreos to Pelletstown. The pace was now very fast, and it was evident that the pack were getting closer to the stag as they raced along by the railway line down to Drumree Station and on by Readstand and Lisbarnstown to Dunboe. Down by the river and then into the Earl of Fingall's land, and leaving Killeen Castle close on the right, the hunt continued through Donestown, the deer being safely caught in the stable yard, after a very good hour.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

Insurances arranged to cover Horses against death from accident or disease, as well as necessity or discretion in the interests of humanity, and including Hunting, Point-to-Pointe, and Steeplechasing (including Polythouse and Punchestown).

One Month ..... 40/- per cent.
Six Months ..... 55/- per cent.
Three Months ..... 70/- per cent.

Apply to

COYLE and CO. (Brokers), Ltd.,
Insurance Brokers, 7 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN.
Telegrams—"Insurance, Dublin." Telephone
No. 3750 (three lines). (Advt.)

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN CLARE.

COUNTY SUB-SHERIFF WOUNDED

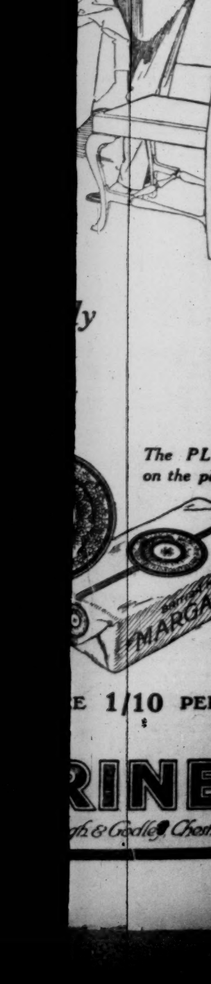
Our Ennis Correspondent, telegraphing yesterday says:—Late night a determined outrage was committed at the residence of Major F. G. Cullinan, Sub-Sheriff of the County Clare, at Feighmore, Quin, about four miles from Ennis. Some shots were fired about the house, and Major Cullinan opened the front door and came outside, whereupon more shots were fired, and he received four or five pellets about the face.

Major Cullinan's house was fortified for arms a fortnight ago, but he had previously given his gun over to the Constabulary.

WOMAN CLERKSHIPS, G.P.O., LONDON.
(Open Competition.)

Last exam., December, 1919. Successful from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green, Dublin:—Misses Darker, Fitzgerald, Boycroft, Spence, Bowman, Kelly, O'Connor, Edmonds, Higgins, Craven, McMahon, O'Neill, Geraghty, Lantry, McManus, Murphy, and Roche—17 Successes, including 15 of the 19 Dublin Successes. BEST IRISH RESULT; and at the 3 previous exams. (over competitive period) 8 Successes advertised from Dublin Classes, including BEST IRISH RESULT AT EACH COMPETITION. (Advt.)

A telegram from Paris yesterday states:—The Caillaux trial once more stops suddenly at 2.30 this afternoon. M. Caillaux claimed to have saved France at the time of the Agadir crisis in 1911, and by his action at that time to have contributed to the victory of France in the present war. His policy before the war had been declared was in favour of strengthening the French Army.



MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

SAFEGUARDING IRISH INTERESTS.

The annual general meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company was held yesterday at Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, Major H. C. Cusack, J.P., D.L., presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said that they would have observed that allusion was made in the report to the Arigna Railway and the Galway (Barna) Harbour and Railways. Asregards the first of these, the line had now been completed by the Government, but had not yet been opened for traffic. If up-to-date methods of working the mines in the Arigna valley were adopted, there was no doubt that a good supply of coal should be available, and they might look forward to getting a share of this traffic over their system; but, as he had previously pointed out, improved methods of transfer at Dromod, where the break of gauge occurred, were essential if any considerable business was to be carried on. As regards the Galway (Barna) Harbour and Railways, Parliamentary notices appeared in the Press during the autumn, but it was afterwards announced that the bill would not be proceeded with this session. The directors would welcome any project which would tend to develop the West of Ireland. The claim put forward for recoupment of losses sustained during the rebellion in 1916 resulted in an award of £5,000 and expenses being made to the company by the Defence of the Realm Losses Commission. Their claim was most carefully prepared by Mr. White, solicitor to the company, and was very ably presented to the Commission by the General Manager. Their hotels in the West of Ireland had done well during the year, notwithstanding that ordinary fares were still high and that there were no cheap travelling facilities. Both Mallaranny and Recess were well filled during the past season.

INCREASED EXPENSES.

During the past year traffic had been well maintained, but every item of expenditure connected with railway working had gone up enormously—wages, materials, coal (which was not only expensive, but nothing like as good as they used to get). Rates an dtaxes, again, had increased enormously, and that was a matter that the railway company could not control.

PILFERING ON RAILWAYS.

There was one other source of expenditure which was causing them, in common with other companies, serious anxiety; it was the very large amounts they had to pay in compensation. Pilfering on railways of late years had increased enormously, and, although they took every means in their power to check it, it still went on, from the abstraction of petty little things such as sweets and biscuits to the wholesale disappearance of bulky articles like bales of cloth and kegs of whiskey. There seemed to be a want of dishonesty over this country, in common with others, and one could only hope that it had reached high water mark and would begin to recede.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The topic of greatest importance dealt with in the directors' report was Government control of the railways. Last year he referred to the rumours then current respecting the intentions of the Government as they particularly affected the company, and very shortly afterwards a bill was introduced in the House of Commons under the title of the Ways and Communications Bill dealing with the whole question of transport in a very drastic manner. No provision whatever was made to safeguard investors, by whose enterprise and at whose risk the railway system of the country was established and had been developed. The protection afforded by the Railway Act of 1844 was swept away completely, and the position to be created, if the original bill had become law, was shortly this—that, the earning powers of the railways having been destroyed by the enormously increased cost of working, it would have been even within the power of the Government to possess themselves of their property at scrap value. He did not wish to be taken as suggesting for a moment that there was any intention on the part of the Government to expropriate railway property without adequate compensation, or that the powers sought in the bill would, if obtained, have been used unjustly, but still they were there. The bill was so far-reaching and, as drafted, was so dangerous a menace to established interests that not only were the railway companies moved to instant action for the protection of their shareholders, but the great financial authorities in the City of London became alarmed lest the commercial credit of the country as a whole should be affected adversely, and addressed a strongly-worded protest to the Prime Minister.

CONCERTED ACTION.

As regards purely railway interests, it was felt that, if effective steps were to be taken to secure amendment of the bill as presented to Parliament, concerted action was essential. Fortunately, the Railway Companies' Association was available as a means of negotiation with the Government, and a special committee of that Association was set up to act on behalf of railway interests as an intermediary between the companies and the Government, to draft amendments to the bill, and to conduct the railway case before the Grand Committee to which the bill was referred. Incidentally, he might mention that some of the Irish railway companies, including their own, took the additional precaution of sending representatives to London to be present during the critical stages of the progress of the bill. So far the efforts made had been successful. The compulsory powers originally sought, and which constituted the main objection to the proposals, had disappeared altogether.

HOW IRELAND SUFFERED.

In one respect particularly the circumstances in Great Britain differed materially from those in this country, and for that reason some amplification of the statement prepared by the Railway Companies' Association might be necessary to render the position quite clear from an Irish shareholder's point of view. The increased cost of working in Ireland consequent on the increase in wages and the introduction of the 8-hour day, which of these being arranged by the Government, besides large increases in the cost of materials of all kinds. Notwithstanding the very restricted train services rendered necessary by the coal shortage, he was very gratifying to find that their receipts from all sources during the year compared very favourably with the receipts for the previous year. In passenger traffic, the number of season ticket holders had increased by 5,563, representing an increase in receipts of £7,740. The total number of passengers carried over the railway during the year, excluding military traffic, was 5,335,079, an increase of 589,738 over the previous year; the total increase in receipts from passenger traffic amounted to £51,000. In merchandise traffic there was an increase in the goods carried of almost 80,000 tons, representing an increase in the receipts of nearly £15,000.

FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.

He was glad to say they had had a fairly satisfactory year, so that the directors had felt justified in recommending a two per cent. dividend on the ordinary stock. The divisible profits for the year amounted to £45,294, and after deducting the amount of the interim dividends paid for the half-year ending 30th June last, there was a balance of £31,188 for disposal. Deducting from this amount £9,272, being the dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the consolidated preference stock for the second half of the year, there remained £21,916 available for the ordinary dividend, and the directors felt that they could safely recommend payment of a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of three per cent. per annum for the half-year, which would absorb £14,504, and leave a carry forward to next account of £7,412. This dividend, with the interim dividend paid for the June half-year, would make the dividend on the Ordinary Stock of 2 per cent. for the whole year. The state of confidence work was still proceeding, and the result so far was satisfactory. The large concrete blocks and rubble stone which they had been laying on the beach between Greystones and Newcastle had acted as buffers against the sea during easterly gales. Since this method was adopted in the beginning of the year 1916 between £4,000 and 5,000 concrete blocks, weighing a ton or more each, and close on 10,000 tons of £321,473 before he could proceed further. He need not point out that that put an end to the negotiations, but the negotiations were now again proceeding, and, he trusted, would result satisfactorily. (Hear, hear.)

ACCESS TO ACHILL.

Miss MacMahon, of Keel, Achill Island, Hon. Secretary of the Lower Achill Co-operative Society, said that she had been asked to bring under the notice of the directors the need for the construction of a light railway and motor service between Achill Sound and Lower Achill. It was most desirable that the fish supplies at present allowed to go to waste for want of transit facilities should be made available. There were special facilities at present for buying up some of the light railways constructed for special purposes during the war. Achill Island had a large population of nearly 6,000 people, who were very intelligent and industrious, and there might be various industrial developments on the island in addition to the industries already existing. It was very inconvenient to have to send goods away by parcel post at present. The Congested Districts Board would, of course, welcome any project to develop the island.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The Chairman, replying to the remarks passed at the meeting, said he regretted that there was no Irish representative on the Special Committee of the Railway Companies Association, but they had the matter in hand, and would urge it as much as they could. He was glad to hear of the large number who joined the Shareholders' Association, but wished it was trebled, because it was a body that could be of great use in any negotiations going on. The wages question was entirely in the hands of the Government, who ordered that they should be increased without reference to any particular circumstances of the country, and the company had to carry out what the Government did. The Government were the paymasters, and the directors of the company were never consulted in the matter, and did what they were told to do. It was a matter over which they had no control. The traffic was not comparable to what it was in the pre-war times; but he would say that traffic was satisfactory. They had carried nearly 50,000 more live stock compared with last year, and in merchandise something between 70,000 and 80,000 tons more. The hotels showed very good results. The numbers frequenting them had increased, and, of course, they brought indirectly to the company through people travelling. The fall in railway stocks and their fluctuating position were only natural, owing to the state of uncertainty that existed with regard to the railways. It was very much the same on the other side, and he thought that until some definite line of policy was agreed upon they could not look for any great appreciation of the stocks. The more the West of Ireland was opened up the more the company would be pleased, and he welcomed the interesting speech of Miss MacMahon with regard to the progress being made in Achill Island, but as the railways were under control she would be well advised to consult Mr. Burgess, the Minister of Transport, who was very accessible, and place her views before him as to the desirability of opening up Achill Island. He could then refer the matter made by her to the directors for their views. If the bill with regard to the Barna Railway proceeded at any time the directors would give it their blessing. There was £170,000 capital proposed to be expended in future years on hotels, and the project referred to the building of a hotel at Ross's Point in Sligo. Owing to its position it would be a great boon to the Railway Company. The war had interfered with the building of the hotel, but as it would be a most valuable asset they were now reconsidering the question. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Walter Nugent seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Walter Nugent, it was agreed to pay 5 per cent. per annum on 5 per cent. Preference Stock, 4 per cent. per annum on 4 per cent. Preference Stock, and 2 per cent. on Ordinary Stock.

Lord MacDonnell, Sir Walter R. Nugent, and Mr. H. G. Gregg, directors, who retired by rotation, were re-elected.

Mr. T. Dillon Lawson was re-elected auditor.

Archdeacon Daly moved that they strongly urge on the proper authorities the propriety of placing on the Sub-Committee of the Railway Companies' Association an Irish representative to advocate Irish interests in all communications with the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Edgeworth seconded the proposition, which was passed.

A motion by Archdeacon Daly, who explained that he was acting on his own initiative, to increase the directors' fees from £5,000 to £4,000, free of income tax, was defeated on a show of hands.

A vote of thanks to the directors and officials was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote, said that he did not think they could get a more courteous collection of officials than they had on the Midland Railway.

DUBLIN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

THE QUESTION OF CONTROL.

CHAIRMAN'S CHEERFUL VIEW.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company was held at the company's offices, Westland row, Dublin, yesterday. The Chairman, the Right Hon. Frank Brooke, presided, and the other directors present were—Sir Thomas Esmonde, Messrs. F. W. Pim, Richard W. Booth, Jeremiah MacVeagh, M.P., and A. T. Cotton.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, referred to the appointment of the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Burgess, as Director-General of Transport for Ireland, congratulated that gentleman on the position he now occupied, and expressed regret at the loss the Board had sustained by the removal of one who had been a strong support both to the Board and to the company. Mr. A. T. Cotton, representative of the London and North-Western Railway Company, was co-opted in Mr. Burgess's place. The net result of the railway working for the year was that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £16,189, which added to the amount of £118,390 the equivalent of the net receipts for the year 1913, made a total of £134,588, which sum had been paid by the Government under the agreement as compensation for the year. In the previous year (1919) the final result was a surplus of £8,238, which, deducted from the figure for 1913, left a balance of £110,116 to be paid by the Government to bring up the revenue for the year to the net amount for 1913. It must be borne in mind that in estimating the amount of the Government contribution required to bring up the receipts to those of 1913, no account was taken of the Government traffic, whether passenger or goods, all of which had been carried free over all the railways during the period of State control. The amount expended on railway working during the year 1918 was £528,743, and during the year 1919 £414,044, the increase of £85,301 being caused by increases in wages and the introduction of the 8-hour day, both of these being arranged by the Government, besides large increases in the cost of materials of all kinds. Notwithstanding the very restricted train services rendered necessary by the coal shortage, he was very gratifying to find that their receipts from all sources during the year compared very favourably with the receipts for the previous year. In passenger traffic, the number of season ticket holders had increased by 5,563, representing an increase in receipts of £7,740. The total number of passengers carried over the railway during the year, excluding military traffic, was 5,335,079, an increase of 589,738 over the previous year; the total increase in receipts from passenger traffic amounted to £51,000. In merchandise traffic there was an increase in the goods carried of almost 80,000 tons, representing an increase in the receipts of nearly £15,000.

FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.

He was glad to say they had had a fairly satisfactory year, so that the directors had felt justified in recommending a two per cent. dividend on the ordinary stock. The divisible profits for the year amounted to £45,294, and after deducting the amount of the interim dividends paid for the half-year ending 30th June last, there was a balance of £31,188 for disposal. Deducting from this amount £9,272, being the dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the consolidated preference stock for the second half of the year, there remained £21,916 available for the ordinary dividend, and the directors felt that they could safely recommend payment of a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of three per cent. per annum for the half-year, which would absorb £14,504, and leave a carry forward to next account of £7,412. This dividend, with the interim dividend paid for the June half-year, would make the dividend on the Ordinary Stock of 2 per cent. for the whole year. The state of confidence work was still proceeding, and the result so far was satisfactory. The large concrete blocks and rubble stone which they had been laying on the beach between Greystones and Newcastle had acted as buffers against the sea during easterly gales. Since this method was adopted in the beginning of the year 1916 between 4,000 and 5,000 concrete blocks, weighing a ton or more each, and close on 10,000 tons of rubble stone had been placed in selected defensive positions. The Government financial assistance in the carrying out of this work was continued, though on a reduced scale compared with last year. As regards the diversion of the line between Greystones and Newcastle, the directors were in communication with the Ministry of Transport, and the project was having the careful, and serious consideration of the directors as well as of the Ministry. They had now come to the time when they must devote their energies to the making of good their share of the work of maintenance. A sum of £43,444 stood to the credit for the carrying out of this work, and he hoped that before that time twelve months a great part of that sum would be utilised in the improvement of their line and rolling stock etc. Their train service, particularly their passenger service, was considerably increased during the past year, and they hoped that they should soon be in sight of the day when they could return to something like their pre-war time-tables. One great stumbling block to this advance lay in the difficulty in obtaining adequate coal supplies. They could quite understand and sympathise with them in their difficulties in obtaining coal, which in their case were accentuated as compared with those of the domestic consumer by the fact that the coal was left for them at the Welsh port, and they had to make their own arrangements for finding ships to convey it across the Channel, which had often been a matter of the greatest difficulty

POSITION OF RAILWAYS.

Alluding to the two circulars sent out as to the future of the railways, one by the Railway Companies' Association and the other by the Irish Railway Stockholders' Protection Association, the Chairman said that with these two conflicting opinions in their mind, he was sure they were anxious to know what their directors thought of the position, at least, so far as is concerned that company, and he would say that the position quite plainly. Firstly, they had taken advantage of the powers given them to increase their rates; secondly, as these increased rates only came into operation about five months ago it would be impossible for the Government or any experts, however skilled, to arrive as yet at any conclusion as to the results of these increases. It would hardly be possible for these results to be appraised until the close of the present year, as they would readily see that they depend on the volume of traffic carried, and this in Ireland depended in its turn to a great extent, upon the results of the harvest. With the increase of the tillage of the country since the year 1915, and the uncertainties of their climate, it would be futile to endeavour to foretell the extent of the present year's harvest traffic. It seemed to them that the year 1920 would be in a certain degree a standard year on which to help them to base many important future estimates, and until it came to a close and the results were revealed, they were naturally not in a position to tell whether the revenue of their company would hereafter show an excess or a deficiency on the working. In any case he thought that the excellent services rendered to the Government by the railways during the war would not be forgotten, and he felt certain that, before any change was made with regard to the future conduct of the railways, the Government would satisfy themselves that the companies were placed in at least as sound a position financially as they were in the year 1915 before the Government took control. To him it was unbelievable that any Government would treat the shareholders in anything but a fair and generous manner, so that at least they would be in no worse state then they were before they were taken up. He thanked the shareholders' association for the good work they were doing, and, no matter what their views might be, they hoped they would continue to assist the directors in seeing that the interests of the shareholders were placed before the Government and that their claims to equitable treatment were presented in the strongest manner possible, as they were, and should continue to be urged by them.

JUSTICE TO BE DONE.

In conclusion, the Chairman quoted the concluding part of a speech made within the last few days by Sir B. M. Claughton, Bart., Chairman of the London and North Western Railway, in which he deprecated any doubt being cast upon the good faith of the Government as to their intention of dealing fairly with the railways, and counselled patience on the part of everyone and confidence in the belief that justice would be done. He (the Chairman) asked them to consider whether this was a time to be despondent when they had much reason to hope for a favourable settlement. All he need say was that despondency would not help them in coming to a satisfactory settlement with the Government, and he felt that every holder of railway stock should deprecate strongly any expression of gloomy prophecies, recognising that such was entirely to their disadvantage, and, so far as he could see, without foundation. (Applause.)

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Pim seconded the motion.

Mr. Grierson described the report as very satisfactory indeed. The Railway Shareholders' Protection Association, of which he was a member, was anxious to help the directors of all the companies in every way they could. The stronger the support and the greater the number of members that joined the Association to back up the directors the greater would be the benefit to the shareholders in the long run. If the Government had paid for their traffic over the railways at even pre-war rates they would have got a higher dividend.

Mr. Reddy submitted that the Irish railways should have a representative on the Special Committee of the Railway Companies Association. He suggested that a fixed price of the coal the company should as far as possible out of their reserve develop the erection of electric plant.

Mr. Courtenay referred to matters pertaining to the upkeep of the permanent way.

The Chairman, in reply, said that it was the intention of the directors to support the Association mentioned by Mr. Grierson. It was doing very good work, and the directors were working their hardest and best on the same lines. Mr. MacVeagh was a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Railway Companies' Association. When the railways came under control the Government did not limit the dividends in any way at all.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Thomas Esmonde, a resolution was passed declaring a dividend of two per cent. for the year on the Consolidated Stock.

Messrs. F. W. Pim and Jeremiah MacVeagh were re-elected directors. The Chairman, in declaring the motion passed, paid a high tribute to the services of the latter in the House of Commons.

Mr. Marcus Goodbody, retiring auditor, was re-elected.

DIRECTORS' FEES.

Mr. Grierson moved that the remuneration to the directors of the company be increased to £2,500 per annum from the 1st January, 1920.

It was said that the directors in 1901 proposed to have their fees reduced, but the shareholders would not hear of it, but on their own account they reduced them. The proposal was now to increase the fees from £1,750 to £2,500.

Mr. F. W. Crawford, as trade unionist, seconded the motion. The directors had acted sympathetically towards the men, and they ought to share in any prosperity of the company.

Mr. Reddy and Mr. Smith supported the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. William Ireland, J.P., expressed, on behalf of the shareholders, sympathy with the Chairman in his recent bereavement by the death of his son. He was a brave young man, who had fought for King and country, and had made the supreme sacrifice.

The Chairman having replied, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors and staff for their services during the year.

BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.

SATISFACTORY ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Thomas Richardson presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, Belfast, the other directors present being:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Perceval-Maxwell, D.S.O., D.L. (Deputy-Chairman); Sir Thomas Dixon, Bart., and Messrs. Thomas Barbour, J.P.; John M. Andrews, D.L., and Charles E. Allen, D.L.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that the annual meeting was held within a few months of the signing of the Armistice, which terminated the long period of disastrous warfare in which so many countries had become embroiled. Although still under Government control, the position of the railway had somewhat changed since the last meeting, inasmuch as the functions of the Irish Railway Executive Committee, which formerly controlled the Irish railways on behalf of the Government, had now, by virtue of the Ministry of Transport Act of last year, devolved upon the Irish Ministry of Transport. By virtue of the provisions of the Act to be referred to, the Government was obliged to continue the control on the now existing terms and conditions for a period of two years from the passing of the Act; that is to other words, from the 31st March of last year. What the fate of the railways might be at the end of that period no man could tell. The working expenses, as was to be expected, enormously increased, and he regretted to state that they still continued to mount up steadily. Increases in wages and salaries were still being granted by the Ministry of Transport, and all through the engineering department stores were steadily rising in price, which added to the cost of maintenance. The sum of £43,444 stood to the credit for the carrying out of this work, and he hoped that before that time twelve months a great part of that sum would be utilised in the improvement of their line and rolling stock etc. Their train service, particularly their passenger service, was considerably increased during the past year, and they hoped that they should soon be in sight of the day when they could return to something like their pre-war time-tables. One great stumbling block to this advance lay in the difficulty in obtaining adequate coal supplies. They could quite understand and sympathise with them in their difficulties in obtaining coal, which in their case were accentuated as compared with those of the domestic consumer by the fact that the coal was left for them at the Welsh port, and they had to make their own arrangements for finding ships to convey it across the Channel, which had often been a matter of the greatest difficulty

POSITION OF RAILWAYS.

Alluding to the two circulars sent out as to the future of the railways, one by the Railway Companies' Association and the other by the Irish Railway Stockholders' Protection Association, the Chairman said that with these two conflicting opinions in their mind, he was sure they were anxious to know what their directors thought of the position, at least, so far as is concerned that company, and he would say that the position quite plainly. Firstly, they had taken advantage of the powers given them to increase their rates; secondly, as these increased rates only came into operation about five months ago it would be impossible for the Government or any experts, however skilled, to arrive as yet at any conclusion as to the results of these increases. It would hardly be possible for these results to be appraised until the close of the present year, as they would readily see that they depend on the volume of traffic carried, and this in Ireland depended in its turn to a great extent, upon the results of the harvest. With the increase of the tillage of the country since the year 1915, and the uncertainties of their climate, it would be futile to endeavour to foretell the extent of the present year's harvest traffic. It seemed to them that the year 1920 would be in a certain degree a standard year on which to help them to base many important future estimates, and until it came to a close and the results were revealed, they were naturally not in a position to tell whether the revenue of their company would hereafter show an excess or a deficiency on the working. In any case he thought that the excellent services rendered to the Government by the railways during the war would not be forgotten, and he felt certain that, before any change was made with regard to the future conduct of the railways, the Government would satisfy themselves that the companies were placed in at least as sound a position financially as they were in the year 1915 before the Government took control. To him it was unbelievable that any Government would treat the shareholders in anything but a fair and generous manner, so that at least they would be in no worse state then they were before they were taken up. He thanked the shareholders' association for the good work they were doing, and, no matter what their views might be, they hoped they would continue to assist the directors in seeing that the interests of the shareholders were placed before the Government and that their claims to equitable treatment were presented in the strongest manner possible, as they were, and should continue to be urged by them.

JUSTICE TO BE DONE.

In conclusion, the Chairman quoted the concluding part of a speech made within the last few days by Sir B. M. Claughton, Bart., Chairman of the London and North Western Railway, in which he deprecated any doubt being cast upon the good faith of the Government as to their intention of dealing fairly with the railways, and counselled patience on the part of everyone and confidence in the belief that justice would be done. He (the Chairman) asked them to consider whether this was a time to be despondent when they had much reason to hope for a favourable settlement. All he need say was that despondency would not help them in coming to a satisfactory settlement with the Government, and he felt that every holder of railway stock should deprecate strongly any expression of gloomy prophecies, recognising that such was entirely to their disadvantage, and, so far as he could see, without foundation. (Applause.)

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Pim seconded the motion.

Mr. Grierson described the report as very satisfactory indeed. The Railway Shareholders' Protection Association, of which he was a member, was anxious to help the directors of all the companies in every way they could. The stronger the support and the greater the number of members that joined the Association to back up the directors the greater would be the benefit to the shareholders in the long run. If the Government had paid for their traffic over the railways at even pre-war rates they would have got a higher dividend.

Mr. Reddy submitted that the Irish railways should have a representative on the Special Committee of the Railway Companies Association. He suggested that a fixed price of the coal the company should as far as possible out of their reserve develop the erection of electric plant.

The Chairman, in reply, said that it was the intention of the directors to support the Association mentioned by Mr. Grierson. It was doing very good work, and the directors were working their hardest and best on the same lines. Mr. MacVeagh was a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Railway Companies' Association. When the railways came under control the Government did not limit the dividends in any way at all.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Thomas Esmonde, a resolution was passed declaring a dividend of two per cent. for the year on the Consolidated Stock.

Messrs. F. W. Pim and Jeremiah MacVeagh were re-elected directors. The Chairman, in declaring the motion passed, paid a high tribute to the services of the latter in the House of Commons.

Mr. Marcus Goodbody, retiring auditor, was re-elected.

DIRECTORS' FEES.

Mr. Grierson moved that the remuneration to the directors of the company be increased to £2,500 per annum from the 1st January, 1920.

It was said that the directors in 1901 proposed to have their fees reduced, but the shareholders would not hear of it, but on their own account they reduced them. The proposal was now to increase the fees from £1,750 to £2,500.

Mr. F. W. Crawford, as trade unionist, seconded the motion. The directors had acted sympathetically towards the men, and they ought to share in any prosperity of the company.

Mr. Reddy and Mr. Smith supported the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. William Ireland, J.P., expressed, on behalf of the shareholders, sympathy with the Chairman in his recent bereavement by the death of his son. He was a brave young man, who had fought for King and country, and had made the supreme sacrifice.

The Chairman having replied, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors and staff for their services during the year.

BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.

SATISFACTORY ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Thomas Richardson presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, Belfast, the other directors present being:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Perceval-Maxwell, D.S.O., D.L. (Deputy-Chairman); Sir Thomas Dixon, Bart., and Messrs. Thomas Barbour, J.P.; John M. Andrews, D.L., and Charles E. Allen, D.L.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that the annual meeting was held within a few months of the signing of the Armistice, which terminated the long period of disastrous warfare in which so many countries had become embroiled. Although still under Government control, the position of the railway had somewhat changed since the last meeting, inasmuch as the functions of the Irish Railway Executive Committee, which formerly controlled the Irish railways on behalf of the Government, had now, by virtue of the Ministry of Transport Act of last year, devolved upon the Irish Ministry of Transport. By virtue of the provisions of the Act to be referred to, the Government was obliged to continue the control on the now existing terms and conditions for a period of two years from the passing of the Act; that is to other words, from the 31st March of last year. What the fate of the railways might be at the end of that period no man could tell. The working expenses, as was to be expected, enormously increased, and he regretted to state that they still continued to mount up steadily. Increases in wages and salaries were still being granted by the Ministry of Transport, and all through the engineering department stores were steadily rising in price, which added to the cost of maintenance. The sum of £43,444 stood to the credit for the carrying out of this work, and he hoped that before that time twelve months a great part of that sum would be utilised in the improvement of their line and rolling stock etc. Their train service, particularly their passenger service, was considerably increased during the past year, and they hoped that they should soon be in sight of the day when they could return to something like their pre-war time-tables. One great stumbling block to this advance lay in the difficulty in obtaining adequate coal supplies. They could quite understand and sympathise with them in their difficulties in obtaining coal, which in their case were accentuated as compared with those of the domestic consumer by the fact that the coal was left for them at the Welsh port, and they had to make their own arrangements for finding ships to convey it across the Channel, which had often been a matter of the greatest difficulty

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Mr. Reddy and Mr

LAW REPORTS.

COUNTY TYRONE CHILDREN'S RELIGION.—In the Court of Appeal yesterday, before the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Ronan, the case of the M'Kenna infants, M'Kenna v. M'Kenna, which had come before Mr. Justice Powell on an application by Bernard M'Kenna, paternal grandfather of the children, for an order that Mrs. Annie Master, or some fit and proper person, might be appointed guardian of the minor children jointly with their mother, Mrs. Martha M'Kenna, and for an order that the children be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, was heard on appeal. The applicant, Bernard M'Kenna, is a farmer at Desertmartine, in the County Tyrone, and he was, Bernard, the father of the children, deceased, was a carpenter. His wife, Martha Palmer, had been a Protestant before her marriage to Bernard M'Kenna, a Roman Catholic church at Belfast in 1899. After marriage the wife attended Roman Catholic places of worship. After staying for periods in England and at Belfast the couple settled at Cookstown, and they and their children attended Roman Catholic places of worship. The father died in 1918, having, it was alleged, expressed his desire that the children should be educated and brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. A month after their father's death the mother took all the children—James, aged 14; Richard, aged 10; Ernest, aged 10; Maud, aged 8; Martha, aged 4; and William, aged 3 years—from the Roman Catholic school and sent them to a Protestant school. Mr. Justice Powell made an order appointing Mrs. Hunter guardian of the children Richard, Ernest, Martha, and William, jointly with the mother, and he directed that they be brought up in the Roman Catholic religion. As James, who had come out to learn a trade, had expressed his wish to become a Protestant, the Judge did not feel at liberty to interfere. From this order the defendant, Mrs. M'Kenna, appealed. Mr. John Leech, K.C. (with E. S. Murnaghan, K.C., and Mr. Raphael (instructed by Messrs. Hamilton & Tyrrell) appeared for the appellant. Mr. T. S. M'Cann, K.C., Mr. Leech, K.C., and Mr. Murnaghan (instructed by Mr. C. M'Carry, J.P., Cookstown) were for the applicant. Mr. Leech said that he had a number of affidavits to open, and that there were ten affidavits filed on the other side. He asked permission to file on his own side some further affidavits. The Lord Chancellor said that he would be very much opposed to an application of that kind in a case of this nature. Counsel had had an opportunity of putting in further affidavits when the case was before Mr. Justice Powell, and he had not availed of it. It was an appeal as to improper upon the case already made. The question in this case was whether the father of the children had forfeited the right to dictate the religion of his children. Mr. Leech said that was one of the questions. The welfare of the children was also a consideration. It would be quitting up the family to send these minor children to a school where they would be brought up in a religion different from that which the eldest boy had adopted. The Lord Chancellor said that the question of quitting up the family did not arise at all, because there were all with the mother. Mr. Leech said that they could be split up in religion, for Agnes Josiah Ronan asked a R.I. had ever been held that a court had the right to direct that young children should be brought up in a religion different from that selected for them by their father. Mr. Leech replied that according to the decision of the House of Lords in the Scottish case of Hope v. Hope, the court was entitled to do so. The Lord Chancellor said that he would probably be expressed in a Roman toga. No one would suggest that it was an irreverence to King William to have him depicted in a Roman toga in College Green. Page v. Justice Powell—Suppose they dressed me up as Napoleon Bonaparte and put it on on every board. or Dublin, I certainly would not like it at all. After further argument, judgment was reserved.

THE KNOCKLONG MURDER TRIAL.—In the King's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Kenny, and Mr. Justice Pim, in the case of the King v. Patrick Maher, Edward Foley, Michael Shanahan, Michael Murphy, Thos. Shanahan, and Michael O'Connell, Mr. Healy, K.C., with whom were Mr. P. J. Lynch, K.C., and Mr. Joseph O'Connor (instructed by Mr. John J. Power), moved that the order obtained on the 19th inst. postponing the trial from the County of Limerick to the City of Belfast, be discharged, and that the place of trial be either the City of Cork, the City of Dublin, or the County of Dublin. The defendants were charged with the murder of Sergeant Peter Wallace and Constable Patrick Enright, R.I.C., at Knocklong Railway Station, Co. Limerick, on the 13th of May last. The accused were returned for trial at the Spring Assizes for the County of Limerick, but the place of trial had been changed, at the instance of the Attorney-General, to the City of Belfast. The charge arose out of the rescue of a prisoner from the custody of a police escort who were conveying him to Cork Jail. That prisoner had been arrested in connection with the Soloheadbeg murder, which was committed early in 1919 on policemen who were escorting a load of explosives. All the accused in this case, with the exception of O'Connell, were natives of the County Limerick, and were of the farming class. O'Connell was the son of a farmer residing near Thurles. None of the accused had any connection in business with either Dublin or Cork, and would have no influence with the special jurors in those towns, and no doubt a fair trial could be had in either of them. The circumstances of the Knocklong case had been constantly referred to by the public and in the Press as an act unthinkable as an organisation which had for its object the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, and the evidence given at Petty Sessions had been widely reported, and counsel submitted that this had produced on the minds of persons who were strongly opposed to the aims and objects of the organisation referred to such an impression as to influence their judgment in favour of the prisoners. Therefore the trial of the case should be removed as far as possible from any connection of strong political bias. Mr. Power, in his affidavit, asserted that he believed that a fair trial could not be had in the City of Belfast, where the majority of the jurors held views that were opposed to those of the men of Ireland. Mr. Healy then read from the affidavit of Sir Henry Wynne, Chief Crown Solicitor, who referred to the depositions taken in the case, from which it appeared, he said, that very daring and brutal murders were committed at the Knocklong Railway station on May 13th, 1919. The case was, he believed, closely connected with an other two other murders—those at Soloheadbeg and Thurles. Although John Maher was not arrested for an offence under the D.O.R.A. Regulations, there was reason to believe that it was thought by those implicated in the murder conspiracy which had existed in this country for some time past that he was arrested for the murders at Soloheadbeg, and it was determined to rescue him at all costs. The late District Inspector Hunt (Thurles) was one of the police officers engaged in investigating the cases of the murders at Knocklong and he was subsequently shot by Volunteers. He had acquired important information implicating the persons who had committed the murders at Knocklong. The persons engaged in the murder conspiracy were very daring and desperate men, and the killing of Inspector Hunt was of a very determined and deadly character. The City of Dublin was a Republican area on the occasion, an encouragement for the fugitive murderers, and especially discussed the city and county. The solicitor of Unionist opinions entertained little confidence of Belfast, he was reported by the recent disbelief of attempts on the life of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. There was no doubt whatever that terrorism and intimidation were rampant in the country. Mr. Healy read a number of affidavits, and said that it is the case that there was no part of Ireland except Belfast in which a case of this kind could be tried that there was a very serious question, especially as Belfast was going to be a separate area in the event of Home Rule. Mr. W. J. Wylie, K.C., with whom was Mr. H. D. Holmes (instructed by the Chief Crown Solicitor), resisted the motion on behalf of the Crown. The Court reserved judgment.

SEQUEL TO A MOTOR SKIDDING.—Mr. Justice Dodd, sitting in bane county appeals from the Recorder of Dublin, had before him the case of Michael Erhan Connell v. Reynolds. It was a civil bill by the Council to recover £45 damages in respect of injuries to a water trough and public lamppost at the base of Temple Hill, caused, as alleged, by the negligence of the defendant, Percy Reynolds, taxi-cab proprietor, of Marchampton road. The case arose out of a motor car. The defendant's case was that he was going down Temple Hill about half-past four on the morning of January 26th, 1919, and, coming round a sharp curve, the car skidded and dashed into the trough. The Recorder held that the defendant was guilty of negligence, and gave a decree for £25 against him. Mr. Justice Dodd said that he was satisfied that the defendant had done everything in his power to avoid the accident, and that the collision was the result of inevitable accident, and of something over which he had no control—namely, the skidding of his motor car. He was, therefore, of opinion that the defendant was not liable, and reversed the decree of the Recorder. Mr. John Hartley (instructed by Mr. O'Neill) appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Kenneth B. Dockrell (instructed by Mr. M. Good) appeared for defendant.

THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Friday, February 27th, 1920.

COURT OF APPEAL.—Before Lord Justice Molony in re Compensation in Cromlech Quarry—Worthington v. Co. Council of Tipperary (R.S.I.) Demy Lane and Bridges v. Corporation of Dublin. Before Lord Justice Ronan.

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Lord Chancellor's Chambers. Before the Chief Clerk, at 11.30—Bourke, Bourke, and others, Bourke, a minor, v. Bourke. Master's Chambers, 12—Jackson, minors, rehr, 9.8.

ROLLS.—At the conclusion of Judgments in Court of Appeal: Action—Cassell v. Daly. Chambers, 11—Connor v. O'Hara, care and control of infants. Master of Rolls' Chambers, 12—Mooney v. Mooney, Keogh v. Murphy; O'Reilly v. O'Reilly.

MR. JUSTICE POWELL.—For Judgment—Healy v. Healy. Motion—Magee v. Shaw. Actions—Harris v. Mooney, Mooney v. Frankland, Mooney v. Mooney. Co. Acts and Sligo Co-operative Society, sign cert; Co. Acts and Enniscorthy Co., Westropp v. Hewson; Owens v. Hoey; Sisters' Trusts; Murphy v. Kiernan. At 11—Gibbons v. Kelly, Dunne v. Dunne, Gaffney v. Thompson, J. M'Donnell, sch. and Mrs. Kinsella. 11—O'Keeffe v. Cronin, Wilson v. Kinsella. 11—O'Keeffe v. O'Keeffe, A. H. Morgan; notts v. same, N. F. Maher; Power v. M'Carty, J. F. Power; Master Dunphy's Chambers, 11—Repeal Cattle—Secretary, Keady and Tynan Railway Co., R. J. Harris; same, F. Lawlor and Co., Rogers, Franks and Outten. Master Macnamara, 11—A person of unsound mind, &c. Carruthers and Gamble; a person of unsound mind, &c. O'Keeffe and Lynch; a person of unsound mind, &c. Mrs. Hughes and Co.; a person of unsound mind, &c. Hayes and Sons.

LAND JUDGE.—Mr. Justice Ross, 11.30. Re sale Case, Court—O'Grady v. Burton, Jones and Cameron; Lambe's Executors and Cahill (U.D.C. Land Commission. Land Purchase Acts. Chamberlain's Acts and Kenny Co. Westropp v. Hewson; Owens v. Hoey; Sisters' Trusts; Murphy v. Kiernan. At 11—Gibbons v. Kelly, Dunne v. Dunne, Gaffney v. Thompson, J. M'Donnell, sch. and Mrs. Kinsella. 11—O'Keeffe v. Cronin, Wilson v. Kinsella. 11—O'Keeffe v. O'Keeffe, A. H. Morgan; notts v. same, N. F. Maher; Power v. M'Carty, J. F. Power; Master Dunphy's Chambers, 11—Repeal Cattle—Secretary, Keady and Tynan Railway Co., R. J. Harris; same, F. Lawlor and Co., Rogers, Franks and Outten. Master Macnamara, 11—A person of unsound mind, &c. Carruthers and Gamble; a person of unsound mind, &c. O'Keeffe and Lynch; a person of unsound mind, &c. Mrs. Hughes and Co.; a person of unsound mind, &c. Hayes and Sons.

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FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

HOSPITALS' CUP—SEMI-FINAL.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S (0) v. RICHMOND (0).

Played in the College Park yesterday, Dun's winning a well-contested match by 1 goal 3 tries to 1 goal. Teams:—

Dun's—J. Dickson; Russell, Bingham, Stewart, Madill, G. Gillespie, Williams; Pemberton, L. Smith, W. Smith, Leahy, M'Cormack, Thompson, Russell, Rollins.

Richmond—J. Reynolds; Brown, Moore, O'Sullivan, Parnell, T. Griffin, Sewell, White, O'Connell, Costare, O'Brien, Kelly, M'Donnell, Xavier, De Villiers, Godfrey.

Referee—Mr. J. J. Rowland.

Both sides were representative, Dickson, the international three-quarter, who earlier in the week had declared off the Irish team against Scotland, making a most successful appearance for Dun's, and playing in a large measure to secure his team's victory. He scored two really splendid tries in instance starting off from well inside his own half and running clean through. In the opening stages he played at fullback, but then exchanged places with Russell, and for the remainder of the game operated in his usual position on the left wing. He has seldom been seen to better advantage. Temple was a notable absentee from the Richmond team, and he was a big loss, indeed, it was a capital match all through, but Dun's forwards controlled the ball better in the loose, while they invariably had the better of the exchanges in the scrimmages. They pressed for the greater portion of the first half, but only scored once. After racing through on his own and reversing past Brown for a lovely try near the corner flag, which remained unconverted, Tim Roberts was soon moving, but after White, Sewell, Doran, and Griffin had handled, Stewart grassed Griffin a few yards outside, and at the interval Dun's led by one try to nil.

Early in the second period Richmond backs got going, but O'Sullivan spoiled by holding on too long. His transfer was then intercepted by Bingham, who passed out to Dickson, and the latter showed a clean pair of heels to the opposing backs and scored another try, which remained unconverted. Griffin, who was injured in the first half, now retired, and for the remainder of the game Dun's were master of the aggrowers. Rollins capped a good forward movement by scoring a try, which W. Russell converted, while Bingham later on added another try to Dun's score.

For Dun's, Dickson, Stewart, Bingham, Russell, and Gillespie (backs), and Jr. Smith, Russell, Rollins, and Thompson (forwards) were the pick; while on the losing side Brown, Moore, O'Sullivan, and Sewell (backs), and O'Connell, Costare, O'Brien, and Godfrey (forwards) were most prominent.

Result:—

Dun's—1 goal 3 tries (14 pts.)

Richmond—Nil.

ST. VINCENT'S v. CITY OF DUBLIN.

This match is the semi-final round of the Hospitals' Cup was played yesterday at Terenure. Result:—

St. Vincent's—3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 3 tries (27 points).

City of Dublin—Nil.

CO. CARLOW v. CURRAGH GARRISON.

Played yesterday at Carlow. Result:—Co. Carlow, 17 points; Curragh Garrison, nil.

ASSOCIATION.

KNOCK CUP SEMI-FINAL.

R.H.A. v. R.F.A.

A SECOND DRAWN GAME.

The semi-final tie for the Knox Cup was played at Newbridge military football grounds on Wednesday between the Royal Horse Artillery and the 32nd Battery Royal Field Artillery, and resulted in a draw of one goal each on the previous day.

ENGLAND v. WALES.

Following the match at Cardiff yesterday between Wales and Scotland, the Welsh Football Association selected the same team to meet England at Highbury on March 15th, with two changes—Vinard, of Bolton, taking the place of Jack Evans, of Cardiff, and Leo Jones, of Scotland, deputising for Richards (Wolverhampton Wanderers). The result of yesterday's match at Cardiff amounted to a draw.

STANDS ALONE.

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ROWING.

PORTADOWN BOAT CLUB.

The financial statement submitted at the annual meeting of this club showed a credit balance of £146 3/2. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—Patron, Major D. G. Shillington, J.P.; President, Mr. C. Johnston, J.P. The Vice-Presidents were re-elected with the addition of Mr. J. A. Wilson. Mr. Forde Hall was re-elected captain, and Messrs. John Walsh and S. H. Hewitt re-appointed vice-captains. Secretaries, Messrs. T. D. Gibson, jun., and H. Anderson. Treasurer, Messrs. R. O'Lone and Fraser Walsh.

POLO.

CO. MEATH CLUB.

The Co. Meath Polo Club has been revived, and on the ground at Garlow Cross is available play will take place there during the season. Captain V. Dill is hon. secretary.

SPORTING NEWS.

CROOM MEETING—YESTERDAY.

FAVOURITES SUCCESSFUL.

A big crowd assembled at Croom yesterday, and the weather was bright and fine, with fair going in splendid condition. Fields were of a good size, and the sport enjoyable. Backers began well when they made Transvee Boy, who was purchased just before the race by Mr. Joseph Walker, favourite for the Open Handicap Hurdle. Half a mile from home the horse had taken the measure of the opposition, and won easily from Glencarthy, who had made a good part of the running. Nineteen turned out for the Stewards' Hurdle, and this time Irish Whiskey, who had run well behind Ballyshevid, was well supported, and won all right, but having a lot of leeway to make up in the straight, only got home by half a length from Vanishing Silver. Several horses were well backed for the Railway Plate, but Falling Mills eventually finished up favourite. Swortkind fell when half the journey was covered, and Ballintore failed to get into the first three, while Falling Mills won in a very easy fashion from Major Dreyfus. An objection for jumping and riding was overruled. Another favourite scored when Ballybrack won the Croom Plate. He had won over three miles on the flat at the Maze last Easter, and Shamina was beyond question. Cackler, who was second, ran well, and might have won but for being hard at it almost various stages. The day's sport was concluded with the Adare Cup, which brought out the Grand National candidate, Clonree, and Ballintore, who had all right, giving a fine display of jumping. He will run at Cheltenham before going to Liverpool, and the Grand National will be ridden by G. Parfrement.

2.15—THE CROOM HURDLE PLATE of 25 sovs. A handicap hurdle race for maiden horses; 2 m.

Mr. J. Cudmore's Transvee Boy, by Transvee Boy—Wavelet's Pride.....Eriz 11...5 11-3

Mr. Joseph Walker's Glencarthy, 5, 10-13 ..... J. H. Haley 2

Mrs. Harty's GLENCARBRY, 5, 9-13 ..... H. Harty 3

Mrs. J. Murphy's VIVACE, 5, 10-0 ..... J. Regan 0

Mr. M. F. Kelly's Countess M., 6, 10-2 ..... J. Brisanno 0

Mrs. B. O'Donnell's Canny Bird, 5, 10-4 ..... J. Ryan, sen. 0

Capt. Delmege's Yorkshire Lad, 5, 11-7 ..... A. Capt. Delmege 0

Mr. T. Hartigan's Berths, 5, 10-6 ..... M. Collins 0

Mr. M. Lyons's Padrino, 6, 10-6 ..... Darcy 0

Mr. T. Hartigan's Monagray, 5, 10-11 ..... J. Moylan 0

LAND JUDGE.—Mr. Justice Ross, 11.30. Re sale Case, Court—O'Grady v. Burton, Jones and Cameron; Lambe's Executors and Cahill (U.D.C. Land Commission. Land Purchase Acts. Chamberlain's Acts and Kenny Co. Westropp v. Hewson; Owens v. Hoey; Sisters' Trusts; Murphy v. Kiernan. At 11—Gibbons v. Kelly, Dunne v. Dunne, Gaffney v. Thompson, J. M'Donnell, sch. and Mrs. Kinsella. 11—O'Keeffe v. Cronin, Wilson v. Kinsella. 11—O'Keeffe v. O'Keeffe, A. H. Morgan; notts v. same, N. F. Maher; Power v. M'Carty, J. F. Power; Master Dunphy's Chambers, 11—Repeal Cattle—Secretary, Keady and Tynan Railway Co., R. J. Harris; same, F. Lawlor and Co., Rogers, Franks and Outten. Master Macnamara, 11—A person of unsound mind, &c. Carruthers and Gamble; a person of unsound mind, &c. O'Keeffe and Lynch; a person of unsound mind, &c. Mrs. Hughes and Co.; a person of unsound mind, &c. Hayes and Sons.

LAND JUDGE.—Mr. Justice Ross, 11.30. Re sale Case, Court—O'Grady v. Burton, Jones and Cameron; Lambe's Executors and Cahill (U.D.C. Land Commission. Land Purchase Acts. Chamberlain's Acts and Kenny Co. Westropp v. Hewson; Owens v. Hoey; Sisters' Trusts; Murphy v. Kiernan. At 11—Gibbons v. Kelly, Dunne v. Dunne, Gaffney v. Thompson, J. M'Donnell, sch. and Mrs. Kinsella. 11—O'Keeffe v. Cronin, Wilson v. Kinsella. 11—O'Keeffe v. O'Keeffe, A. H. Morgan; notts v. same, N. F. Maher; Power v. M'Carty, J. F. Power; Master Dunphy's Chambers, 11—Repeal Cattle—Secretary, Keady and Tynan Railway Co., R. J. Harris; same, F. Lawlor and Co., Rogers, Franks and Outten. Master Macnamara, 11—A person of unsound mind, &c. Carruthers and Gamble; a person of unsound mind, &c. O'Keeffe and Lynch; a person of unsound mind, &c. Mrs. Hughes and Co.; a person of unsound mind, &c. Hayes and Sons.

Betting—6 to 4 agst. TRANORE BOY, 3 to 1 Glencarthy, 6 to 1 Canny Bird, 10 to 1 each Yorkshire Lad and Vivace, 100 to 8 Monagray, 50 to 1 any other.

Glencarthy settled down from Vivace, Padrigo, with Tranore Boy, Yorkshire Lad and Canny Bird next till half a mile from home, when Tranore Boy drew out clear, and, spoiling off the challenge of Glencarthy, won by a length; two lengths between second and third, Padrigo fourth, Yorkshire Lad fifth.

2.45—THE STEWARDS' PLATE of 25 sovs. For maiden hunter horses; 2 m.

Mr. I. Brabazon's b. g. BUSHWHACKER, by Bushranger—Donor's Green ..... Lewis 1

Mr. Ryan's VANISHING SILVER, 4, 10-13 ..... Aylin 2

Captain Magaw's APRES MOI, 6, 11-2 ..... Houlihan 3

Mr. E. F. Barry's Klondyke, 5, 10-11 ..... M. Coghlan 0

Mr. J. A. Bennett's Fancy Business, 6, 10-11 ..... Mr. J. Bennett 0

Miss M. Gleeson's Lady of the Heath, 5, 11-2 ..... J. Burns 0

Mr. Y. Hartigan's Ballinraddy, 6, 10-1 ..... P. Hartigan 0

Mrs. de Sales La Terriere's Carrigrenane, 5, 10-11 ..... J. Connors 0

Mr. J. Punch's Fraser, 6, 11-2 ..... Mr. C. Harty 0

Mr. Rollestone's Rodger Island, 4, 10-11 ..... Cahalin 0

Mr. Slattery's Red Flag, 5, 10-11 ..... O'Hara 0

Mr. E. Walsh's Ocean Pride, 6, 10-11 ..... Mr. G. Smith 0

Mr. M'Carthy's Ulster Lady, 5, 11-2 ..... M. J. Harty 0

Mr. J. Murphy's Daisy Wood, 5, 11-2 ..... Meany 0

Mr. Crowe's Petite Poule, 5, 10-11 ..... W. Condon 0

Mr. W. Flynn's Spellbound, 4, 10-5 ..... Collins 0

Mr. M. Cassells's Irish Prime, 4, 10-12 ..... Mullin 0

Mr. Kirwan's Brandon, 4, 10-7 ..... Bailey 0

Mr. R. O'Donnell's Queen Elf, 4, 10-12 ..... Maguire, sen. 0

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. BUSHWHACKER, 5 to 1 each Vanishing Silver and Queen Elf, 6 to 1 Apres Moi, 100 to 8 any other.

Spellbound made play for the greater part of the journey, when Bushwhacker moved up, and, drawing to the front between the last two hurdles, won by four lengths; Queen Elf second, Apres Moi third, between second and third. Brandon was fourth.

3.15—THE RAILWAY PLATE of 25 sovs. A weight-for-age steeplechase; 3 m.

Mr. A. Willis's b. m. FULLING MILLS, by Ballindine—Shamina, 5, 10-10 ..... J. Burke 1

Mr. P. W. Shaw's BUSHYFORD, 5, 10-10 ..... Houlihan 2

Mr. C. G. Croft's LADY GLENBROOK, 6, 11-5 ..... C. Aylin 3

Mr. L. Brabazon's Swordfoot, 6, 11-6 ..... N. Hayes 0

Mr. T. Barry's Speedy Minstrel, 6, 10-10 ..... J. Lombard 0

Mr. T. B. Bennett's Ayro, 6, 10-10 ..... M. J. Harty 0

Mr. T. B. Bennett's Major Dreyfus, 4, 10-10 ..... Boylan 0

Mr. D. Hayes' Ballintree, 5, 10-10 ..... P. Morgan 0

Mr. W. A. Wallis's Bager Prince, 6, 10-10 ..... Cahalin 0

Mr. M. Hanly's Miss Vigorous, 5, 10-8 ..... McCormack 0

Mr. J. O'Neill's Uncle John, 5, 10-4 ..... C. O'Connor 0

Major Trotter's Ragman, 5, 10-4, was weighed out for the preliminary, but fell on the journey, and did not come under the starter's orders. Mr. Bennett declared to win with Ayro.

(Winner trained by Mr. C. Brabazon.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. FULLING MILLS, 5 to 2 Ballintree, 3 to 1 Swordfoot, 5 to 1 Lady Glenbrook, 100 to 8 Speedy Minstrel, 20 to 1 any other.

Ragman fell at the preliminary, and did not come under the starter's control. Ballintree led from Bager Prince, Major Dreyfus, and Fulling Mills, for half-way, when Major Dreyfus went on from Bager Prince, Fulling Mills, and Ballintree. Half a mile from home Fulling Mills drew to the front and won in a canter by two lengths; eight lengths between second and third, Swordfoot, Ayro, and Uncle John second, Speedy Minstrel, Major Dreyfus, and Miss Vigorous pulled up. An objection for jumping and boring was overruled, and the deposit returned.

3.45—THE CROOM PLATE of 100 sovs. A maiden weight-for-age steeplechase; 3 m.

Mr. H. Kenny's ch. g. BALLYBRACK, by Rodney—Princess Nara, 5, 11-6 ..... T. Byrne 1

Mrs. de Sales La Terriere's COCKLES, 6, 11-5 ..... Fetherstonhaugh 2

Mr. C. B. Harty's DOGGER BANK, 5, 11-5 ..... G. Harty 3

Mr. M. Kelly's Eamon Beag, 5, 11-5 ..... J. Broomfield 0

Capt. W. Molony's Ashlinkard, 6, 11-5 ..... J. Whelan 0

Mr. J. Cudmore's Tranore Boy, 5, 11-5 ..... Mr. J. Cudmore 0

Mr. W. Ryan's Green Earl, 6, 11-5 ..... Hartigan 0

Mr. T. Sheehan's Corrigan's Joy, 5, 11-3 ..... Mr. Grath 0

Mr. G. Mitchell's Shanogh, 6, 11-5 ..... Morgan 0

Mr. C. Carthy's Fancy Lodge, 6, 11-5 ..... Mr. C. Harty 0

Mr. D. K. MacDermott's Castleviron Belle, 5, 11-2 ..... Lombard 0

Mrs. Barry's Leagh Ine, 5, 11-0 ..... Lombard 0

Mr. J. Punch's Fraser, 6, 11-0 ..... Mr. C. Harty 0

Mr. Dwyer's Athgarrett, 5, 11-0 ..... Walsh 0

Mr. J. D. O'Connell's Flight Commander, 6, 11-0 ..... Maiden hurdle rider, 0

Mr. E. Walsh's Cashlen, 5, 10-9 ..... Mr. G. Smith 0

Mr. Byrne's Chanley, 5, 11-0 ..... C. Morgan 0

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting—4 to 5 agst. BALLYBRACK, 6 to 1 Castleviron Belle, 7 to 1 each Green Earl, Cockles and Little Revenge, 100 to 8 any other.

Deathly led from Ballybrack, Castleviron Belle, Leagh Ine, and Little Revenge back, for a mile and a half, when Ballybrack drew to the front, and, thinking the end of the running, won easily by three lengths, a head dividing second and third, Cockles garvan Lass fourth, Rodger fifth. Eamon Beag, Dogger Bank, and Green Earl pulled up.

5—ADARE CUP value 25 sovs. (presented by the Earl of Dunraven, K.P., with 25 sovs. additional). Maiden hunter horses; 4 m.

Mr. J. O'Sullivan's Carberry's Idea, 6, 12-0 ..... Lombard 0

(Winner trained by F. Morgan.)

Betting—9 to 4 on CLONREE, 5 to 2 agst. Hotcap, 20 to 1 any other.

Clonree led from Hotcap and Clare Hoop, and, making all the running, won in a canter by four lengths; a length between second and third, Clare Hoop fourth. Cappalog fell, and Carberry's Idea pulled up.

LONDON BETTING—YESTERDAY.

Business on the Lincolnshire and Grand National yesterday was quiet, and there were no changes of importance on the Carbeine event, except that Monteith came back to 100 to 9. Golden Fleece, Reldeur, and Home Fire went best of the outsiders. For the Grand National candidates Prestbury was an easy favourite at 7 to 2, Trafalgar Tucker being advanced to 100 to 7, while Taffyton was firm at 100 to 6.

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

The following horses were sold at Newbury yesterday during the intervals of racing:—Clipper King (3 yrs.), by Roi Herode (Mr. R. Fothergill), 130 gns.; Poor Willy (aged), by Cottager (Mr. T. A. Dipre), 310 gns.

TRAINING INTELLIGENCE.

THE CURRAGH.

A fine morning.

HUNTER'S Kilkenny went six furlongs; Coriander and the two-year-olds five furlongs; Mr. RANKIN'S Chorris, Royal Ash, Lord Northcote, and the two-year-olds covered five furlongs. Col. MacCABE'S Daylight Saver, Gravel Glass, Sir Bryan, and Rockbelow compassed six furlongs; the two-year-olds cantered. DOYLE'S Farara and Athlone gave five furlongs; the two-year-olds cantered. ANTHONY'S Brookhill, McRoberts, Jillirim, and Brown Queen traversed a mile and a half; Treyvon cantered.

THE KILKENNY POINT-TO-POINT

Will be held near BISHOPSLOUGH on APRIL 8th. There will be an Open Race and an Open Ladies' Race. —(Advt.)

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NEWBURY MEETING—YESTERDAY.

Following a stormy night, the weather for steeplechasing was simply ideal at Newbury yesterday. Milfish was picked out as a cert thing for the Reading Steeplechase, but the old horse blundered at the water jump, and, well-backed Tuttiman, even after a penalising finish, changing hands for 250 gns. Afterwards was well supported for the Selling Hurdle, but Stick Injury ran him out, and Daydawn took the Spring Steeplechase from Crisscross, a favourite outsider, Blakon, galloped far too fast for the remainder of the field in the Greenham Hurdle, and Bonnie Charlie led in the United Services Handicap. Captain Morris fairly lifted Susan Vi. in the run home from the last fence. Sixteen went to the post for the last race, the Moderate Handicap, and Tolnol won cleverly. Details:—

2.0—READING CHASE, £200. 2 m. 50 yds.

Mr. A. Cundell's b. g. TUTTIMAN, by John o' Gaunt—Pitta, 6, 10-13 ..... Mr. H. Rees 1

Mr. W. Henshall's MARNIX, 6, 11-11 ..... Hulme 2

Capt. K. Huttenbach's ROUGH AND READY, 6, 11-3 ..... Mr. H. Brown 3

Also ran—Gipsy King (Capt. Bennett), Milfish (E. R. Morgan), Winner trained by Poole.

Betting—5 to 4 agst. Milfish, 11 to 4 Marnix, 4 to 1 Rough and Ready, 5 to 1 TUTTIMAN, 6 to 1 Gipsy King.

Won by a neck; a bad third.

The winner was sold to Mr. Cash for 250 gns.

2.30—JAMBOREE HURDLE, £200. 2 m.

Mrs. A. Pemberton's br. or br. g. SIKH, by General Symons—Beauty's Daughter, 5, 11-5 ..... Mr. R. Lacy 1

Mr. F. Slowburn's WHITE PRINCE, 4, 10-9 ..... Harland 3

Also ran—Mountain Pass (Hulme), Red Tartan (A. Kenny), Gainsborne (Stubbs), Argonaut (Capt. Bennett), Jack Sheppard (Mr. F. B. Rees), Swanwold (H. Smyth). (Winner trained by Quibin.)

Betting—Evens Arborfield, 100 to 30 agst. Mountain Pass, 5 to 1 each Jack Sheppard and SIKH, 100 to 8 any other.

Won by two lengths; a bad third.

The winner was bought in for 400 gns.

3.0—SPRING CHASE, £500. 2 m. 50 yds.

Baron F. de Trafi's b. g. DAYDAWN, by Ringtaboh—Princess Olga, 5, 11-7 ..... Hulme 1

Capt. J. Hilliard's CRISHNA, 6, 12-7 ..... Capt. J. Hilliard 2

Mr. F. Phillips's SMASHAWAY, 5, 11-7 ..... H. Smyth 3

Also ran—Animosity (Major Birkbeck), The Heir (T. Sinnott), Penceed (L.R.Rees), Mother's Gift (M.B. Bletsoe), Egad (T. Costello), Armadale (Thompson), Tradella (Mr. A. Roberts). (Winner trained by H. Hartigan.)

Betting—6 to 4 on Crishna, 9 to 4 agst. DAYDAWN, 10 to 1 Smashaway, 100 to 7 Penceed, 100 to 6 any other.

Won by ten lengths; eight lengths.

3.30—GREENHAM HURDLE HANDICAP, £400. 2 m. Age st. lb.

Mr. E. Wills's ch. c. BLANCO, by White Eagle—Coca Marsh, 5, 11-4 ..... H. Smyth 1

Mr. A. B. Walker's KILLIGRAY, 4, 11-12 ..... Mr. A. B. Walker's KILLIGRAY, 4, 11-12

Sir G. Bullough's TARAZIA, 5, 11-2 ..... Hulme 2

Also ran—Knight of Minister (Mr. H. A. Brown), Zuider Zee (E. Piggott), Girvan (G. Dillon), (Winner trained by De Winton.)

Betting—13 to 8 on Killigray, 3 to 1 agst. Girvan, 100 to 30 Knight of Minister, 7 to 1 Zuider Zee, 100 to 8 BLANCO or any other.

Won by twelve lengths; a very bad third.

4.0—UNITED SERVICES' CHASE, £125. 3m. Capt. Mr. Scott's br. g. BONNIE CHARLIE, by Saccado—Precipice, 5, 11-9 ..... Owner 1

Mr. T. Kirk's SULTAN VI, 4, 9-11 ..... Capt. Bennett 2

Major B. Birkbeck's SOBER DUKE, 5, 11-4 ..... Owner 3

Also ran—Recollection (Mr. H. J. Delmege), Susan Vi. (Mr. Chas. Brinton). (Winner trained by Fetherstonhaugh.)

Betting—4 to 1 each and Dinant Quick Thrust, and Soixante Quinze, 6 to 1 TOLUOL, 6 to 1 each Cumulo and Sahua, 100 to 6 any other. Won by eight lengths; two lengths.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING—THIS DAY.

PROGRAMME.

1.45—PORTMAN CHASE, £300. 3 m. Age st. lb.

Mr. E. Wigall (Mr. F. Ingram) ..... Poole a 12 7

CHANG (Sir S. Wade) ..... F. Hulme a 12 7

(The above have arrived.)

MACMERRY (Mr. H. Bottomley) ... Hare a 12 7

MINSTREL PARK (Mr. H. Bellomley) ..... Hare a 12 7

GAY MAC (Capt. H. Denison) H. Brown a 12 7

TOP HOLE (Mr. T. Edge) ..... Poole a 12 7

FLEETING PEACE (Mr. R. Gates) ..... Hartigan a 12 7

LOOMIAN (Mr. R. Gates) A. Nightingall a 12 7

KILLSTER (Mr. T. Grimsdale) ..... Lady Glen 12 7

MINSTER PRIDE (Mr. J. Hogan) ..... Hogan a 12 7

POOR JACK (Mr. G. Leveson-Gower) ..... Walford a 12 7

DANDY JACK (Mr. P. Puckle) ....Private 6 12 7

L.E. (Mr. A. Sassoon) ..... Private 6 12 7

2.15—TWICKENHAM HURDLE, £200. 2 m. Age st. lb.

COMMON OCCURRENCE (Mr. H. Hodges) ..... Law 5 10 11

(The above has arrived.)

THE B

York Street Flax Spinning Co., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF

7 p.c. Second Cumulative Preference Shares

Will be made Next Week.

Prospectuses may be had from any member of the Dublin or Belfast Stock Exchanges.

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SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

JOHN J. ROBINSON, F.C.I.S., 87, Henry Street, Belfast.

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Messrs. WHITE, M'MILLAN, & WHEELER, 45, Arthur Street, Belfast.

MESSRS. H. WILLIAMS AND CO., LIMITED.

The annual meeting of Messrs. H. Williams and Co., Ltd., was held at 41 Dame street, Dublin, yesterday, Mr. Samuel C. Dawson presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the trading profits for the year amounted to £11,350, which was apparently £600 odd in excess of the preceding year. These figures had been arrived at after providing for excess profits duty, and this was only 40 per cent. last year, as against 80 per cent. for the current year. It was through the reduction in the amount payable to the Government that better profits were shown, because as a matter of fact the actual trading results were not so good as for 1918. It must not be inferred from this that there had been any decline in the volume of business done, because, as a matter of fact, the sales were very much in excess of all preceding years. The falling off in the net profits was entirely attributable to their writing for a smaller margin of profit. A further sum of £8,700 had been expended on the premises, increasing the balance sheet figure to £40,288. From this figure it was proposed to write off £5,288, reducing the premises, fixtures, and goodwill of the business to the moderate sum of £35,000. The interim dividend paid, and the final dividend and bonus recommended by the directors, were equivalent to 20 per cent. per annum, which he thought was a very handsome distribution. In considering this distribution it should not be lost sight of that the reserve fund exceeded the capital issue.

Mr. Mcardle seconded the motion.

A dividend as recommended in the report was declared.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

CO. DUBLIN FARMERS.—Mr. John J. Lawlor, J.P., yesterday was re-elected Chairman of the Co. Dublin Association of Irish Farmers' Union. Mr. John Fitzsimons was re-elected vice-chairman.

A.O.H. CLERKS ON STRIKE.—The picketing of the offices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians on the North side of the city continues daily, numbers of male and female clerks who are on strike marching up and down outside the Mountjoy square premises of the organisation, and advising all and sundry that "there's a strike on there."

KINGSTOWN COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR.—Mr. Swifte, K.C., at Kingstown Police Court yesterday granted an application made by Mr. O'Hanlon, solicitor, on behalf of the Comrades of the Great War for a club licence at the Hall, Crotchastle Park, Kingstown. Mr. Bell, on behalf of the police, raised no objection.

DRAY WORKERS' WAGES.—The Committee of the Dray Urban Council has recommended that the application of the Transport Workers' Union for 6/- a week increase for the workmen and 9/- for the assistant water inspector be granted. The award of the Arbitrator granting the Civil Service scale of war bonus to the officials has been considered on two occasions by the Committee, and was postponed for further consideration.

SOLDIERS' CENTRAL CLUB, COLLEGE STREET.—An enjoyable concert was held at the Soldiers' Central Club on Tuesday evening last. The following ladies and gentlemen kindly contributed to an excellent programme:—The Misses Allen and Miss Fitzgerald (instrumental trio), Miss M. Dobbs, Miss H. Dobbs, Miss Knowles, Miss E. Daly, Miss Gladys Leopold, and Messrs. Moss, C. S. Leopold, and Hern. By kind permission of the management of the Theatre Royal Hippodrome, the "Nondescripts" and Mr. Jack Shires contributed clever and amusing items, which were received with great applause. Mr. W. H. Hern was a highly efficient accompanist.

LICENSED GROCERS' MEETING.—At a special meeting of the Committee of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Protection Association, held yesterday, the following resolution, proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Vice-Chairman, and supported by practically all those present, was passed:—"That we, the Committee of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Protection Association, desire to place upon record an expression of our very sincere sympathy with our colleague, Mr. Anthony O'Grady, on the death of his brother; and that we convey to Mr. O'Grady and to the other members of the deceased's family the expression of our sorrow in their bereavement." A resolution expressing regret at the death of the late Mr. John Jameson, J.P., D.L., was also passed, on the motion of Mr. M'Auley, seconded by the Chairman.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—At the scientific meeting on Tuesday, Dr. F. Hackett was in the chair. Professor H. H. Dixon, F.R.S., communicated a paper by T. G. Mason, B.Sc. in which he described experiments conducted to ascertain the nature of the change which takes place in the sugar contained in the leaves of a plant, and suggested an explanation of the phenomena observed. Professor William Brown read a paper on the "Decay of Magnetism in Bar Magnets." About ten years ago twenty-one magnets of different chemical composition were tested principally for magnetic moment per gramme, and were then laid aside, as far as possible free from all disturbing influences. These magnets were recently re-tested and the loss of magnetism in each case measured, and the retentivity shown to depend on the chemical composition and heat treatment.

If "reasoning power" you'd assist,
On WELCO Cocoa then insist.
A ½lb. tin makes 30 delicious cups.—(Advt.)

RUBBER.—THE FIELD FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR 8th edition of their well-known Rubber Handbook now ready, containing particulars 550 Companies, capital, acreage, crops, cost, dividends, estimates, control, etc., together with Map of Far Eastern Areas. Send stamps or P.O. for 1/6 to publishers, Messrs. Rodway Macn and Co., Ltd., 35b Bond street House (Corner Clifford street), New Bond street, London, W.1.

MAPLE AND CO., LIMITED.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of members of this company was held in the company's premises, Tottenham Court road, London, yesterday—the President, Mr. Clare Henry Regyard, J.P., in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Walter Short) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The President said—Ladies and gentlemen, the balance sheet before you to-day requires little commendation from me—it will speak for itself. Let me just mention the various landmarks. First, the dividend of 17½ per cent. now proposed to be paid and the interim dividend paid in September last amount together to 20 per cent. for the year. Secondly, you will remember that in March last, after paying 15 per cent. dividend, we gave you a final dividend in the shape of 100,000 new fully-paid shares, and at the same time issued 250,000 new ordinary Shares at 30s. each. Thirdly, in October we capitalised £450,000 of the reserve fund, then standing at over a million, and distributed this in shares at the rate of one share for three held, thus making for the year new capital additions of £800,000. Even with this liberal distribution to the shareholders, our reserve fund stands at the large figure of £620,500. Now, this very satisfactory position has been attained not by increased ratio of profit, for on the total sales there has been a decreased ratio. The increased total profit is due to the enormous turnover—the largest in the history of the company. (Hear, hear.) It is further gratifying to see where Motors were lifeless. Many shares were quoted ex dividend, including Dunlops, Rolls Royce, and Guinness, and Coats.

Iron and Steel showed up rather irregularly, the balance of movements going against holders. Several bright spots served to enliven the section, Barrow Haematite, for example, improving to 4¾, and Pease and Partners display ing continued activity up to 2, at which they were ¼ higher. Northumberland Shipbuilding Ordinary at 8s. were the turn to the good, and the Pref. stiffened to 57s. 6d. Swan Hunters were flat at 21, the expectations regarding the dividend having been unfulfilled. Ebbw Vales at 31s. were a little easier. British Mannesmann Tubes were better at 34s. bid, and Hadfields recovered some of their lost gains to 41s. Sutherland Steamships were wanted at 40s. 6d. on the announcement that the company's boats are to be taken over by Western Canada Steamships, which wealth, it appears, has been invested in Government Securities to the extent of £2,000,000,000. In spite of the Bank rate announcement, the 5 p.c. War Loan performed its now daily task of touching a new low record, and several other War Securities were lower on the day. With the dividends deducted in many cases, Home Rails looked cheaper than ever, but they failed to attract business, the public allowing for the amount taken off, the further declines recorded were unimportant. Grand Trunks were still dispirited, apart from a fractional hardening of the First Pref. The American exchange was steady, but following the overnight advices from Wall street, Canadian Pacifics and other American dollar issues were lower. In Foreign Rails, Argentine descriptions, supported by good traffic, commanded a little more investment buying, but the best that can be said of Mexicans is that they did not go lower. Brazilians were fairly steady. As regards other sections, Oils were bid for on the Bank decision, but did not hold the improvement. Industrials enjoyed a fair amount of business and developed a few bright features, and South African Gold Shares were steady.

LONDON STOCKS QUIET.

The Stock Exchange was irregular, and, while the retention of the Bank rate at the previous 6 p.c. level was of some benefit to the undertone, markets failed to get into stride again, and business was on a strictly moderate scale. The gilt-edged market remained off colour, and War Fives especially were out of favour. Among Gilt-edged Securities War Fives flattened another ¼ to 98¾. Consols closed unaltered. There was not much going on among Miscellaneous Gilt-edged Securities. The Colonial list was hesitating, with a sagging tendency in places, but there was no selling pressure.

FOREIGN BONDS UNCERTAIN.—The Foreign market showed features on either side of the account. French Loans were offered once more on the instability of the franc exchange. The Fives flattened 1 to 54, and the Fours were also lower. There was some further marking up of Russian Loans, which registered several gains of a point in connection with the improving political outlook. Egyptians, however, took a less satisfactory turn, and the Unified Loan at 74½ closed ½ down on the session. As regards South American, Peruvians met quiet support, and the Ord. at 7¼ gained ¼.

Changes—Rios—Peruvian Ord., ¼ to 7¼. Fails—Brazil Funding, 1 to 68; Chinese 5 p.c., 1½ to 80; do. 4½ p.c., 1 to 62; Egyptian Unified, ¼ to 74½; French Loan, 1 to 54; Japan 4½ p.c., 1 to 52; do. 4 p.c., 1 to 78; Mexican Fives, 2 to 45¾.

HOME RAILS DULL.—Many Home Railway Stocks were marked ex the half-yearly dividends to-day, and after allowing for these deductions, quotations were without material change. Business was limited, apart from one or two of the Heavies. The undertone was steady, but there is nothing in the immediate future to go for.

CANADIANS DULL AND MEXICANS STEADY.—Canadians were quiet and featureless. Many Argentine Rails registered further gains averaging a point on good weekly results, which tend to emphasise the favourable dividend outlook. Mexican Railway Stocks fluctuated, but finished with no special variation on balance. Leopoldinas at 50 were another ¼ to the good.

BUSINESS IN INDUSTRIALS SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE.

TEXTILES IMPROVE FURTHER.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

The tone of the Miscellaneous and Industrial Market was indicative of slowly returning confidence. The volume of business was not large, but showed, nevertheless, an increase as compared with the preceding days of the week. But few groups showed a balance of upward movements. Textiles displayed better form than for many days past. At a more active time the interest evinced in the section would, no doubt, have resulted in a more general appreciation. Courtaulds were regarded as low enough to warrant attention, and a demand sprang up which raised the shares to an appreciably higher level. Amalgamated Cottons also enjoyed some good bidding, and finished up well in favour of holders. In the Shipping list, Royal Mails weakened further, but P. and O. were steady. Other issues sagged in the absence of support. Exceptional to the general dullness were Sutherland Steamship on the announcement that the Western Counties had purchased the company's fleet. Among Miscellaneous descriptions, John Knights were down on the announcement of the terms of agreement with Lewers. Stores were not greatly to the fore, but Paquins were being picked up again, and Doculilets showed further appreciation. Austin New were as a discount after the poor reception of the issue. Rios where Motors were lifeless. Many shares were quoted ex dividend, including Dunlops, Rolls Royce, and Guinness, and Coats.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO CHANGE IN BANK RATE. SELLING ORDERS STILL PREPONDERATING. RALLY IN DUNVILLES, DUNDALKS, BLEACHERS AND CALICOS.

There was an exceedingly quiet day's business current on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices, while still tending downwards in a few important directions, seemed inclined to rally in some cases. No change was made in the Bank rate of discount, which remains unaltered at 6 p.c. since 6th November last. The Funds further relapsed. Banks were occasionally better. The market in Breweries was dull, with Guinness Ord. about ¼ lower ex. the 12s. interim dividend. Dunville shares turned strong. City Steam did not quote, but Dundalks advanced once. Marconi shares were still very dull and practically idle. A great many Home Rails were quoted ex dividends, but actual dealing was just as circumscribed as ever. Dunlop Rubber shares were quiet, and rather sellers. Alliance Gas were also on offer. Textiles showed resistance to sale pressure, particularly in Bleachers and Calicos, which eventually recovered on the day some of the past few days' weakness. Coats and Spinners were sellers for choice. A. Millar and Co. Pref. closed nominally much stronger. Slight fluctuations took place in Shells and Tobaccos. Imperials in the latter group being quoted ex dividend.

The Funds were sparsely dealt in, and closed sellers at a fresh decline. War Loan 5 p.c. fell ¼ to 88½, and India 3½ p.c. ¼ to 66¾.

Prices of Bank Shares were hardly. Munster and Leinsters rose ½ to 7, and Nationals ¼ to 18½, after opening at last price.

In Breweries and Distilleries, Dundalk rose ½ to 25 12½, while Guinness Ord. fell ¼ further to 33½ xd.

Dealing in Steam was confined to Dundalks, which rose ½ to 29½.

In Marconi Shares, the new Ord. fell 6d. to 2s. for the 15s paid shares.

Home Railway Stocks were more or less on offer, but support was very small. Great Southern and Western Pref. rose ½ to 63¼ x.d., but in Deb. issues Dublin and South-Eastern 6 p.c. "A" fell 2½ to 56, and Great Southern ½ to 71.

In Dunlops, Parent Tyre Pref. fell 3d. to 14s. 3d., while Dunlop Rubber Ord. fell 3s. to 12½ x.d. 2s. a share, and the new £4 paid, not quoted for a few days, ½ to 9½.

In Gas Shares, Alliance and Dublin Consumers fell ¼ to 4¼; while in Bakery Shares, Bolands eased 6d. to 50s. 6d.

As regards Manufacturing shares, Textiles fluctuated in answer to prices from the other side. Coats fell 9d. to 67s. 6d. x.d., and Spinners 3d. to 85s. 9d., 85s. 3d., while Bleachers rose 6d. to 54s., and Calicos 1s. to 40s. Dyers were 6d. lower at 92s. Goulding Debs. were offered down to 3½ but were not offered. Helys were bid for 1s. under last price. Thwaites Ord. were flat and fell 5s. to 90s. sellers.

In Trading, etc., A. Millar and Co., closed 7s. 6d. better at 65s., 70s. Yam Seng Rubber rose 1s. 1½d. to 13s.. Brooks Thomas Ord. were 2s. 6d. better at 35s.

Among other business done, Imperial Tobacco was little changed at 68s. 6d.x.d. Irish Packing fell 3d. to 19s., and Shells ¼ to 11¾. 4½.

BANK OF IRELAND.

Discount ..... 6 per cent., 6th November, 1919.
Deposit ..... 3 per cent., 6th November, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE :—

5% War Loan...(88½) 88½ Bleachers ..... (53/6) 54/
War Bonds, Decd (1925) ..... Brad. Dyers..(63/6) 62/6
Calicos ..... (69/-) 67/6 x.d.
Do., Dred (1924)..94½ Coats ..... (69/-) 67/6 x.d.
India 3½%..... (57½) 56¾ Fine Spin.(85/6)-85/9 3/3
Hibernian Bk. (5%) 6 Goulding Deb. ..... (79/6) 75/-
Munst. & Leins. (6½) 7 Kapp Pref. ..... (19/6) 18/6
National ....(18½) 18½ Thwaites Ord.(95/-) 90/-
Provincial ....(2½) 2½ Brooks Ord. (39/-) 35/-
Guinness ..(54½) 55¾ x.d. Millar (A.) ..... (70/-) 70/-
Dundalk Steam..(29) 29½ (60/-) 65/- x.d.
Gt.S.W. Pf....(63½) 63¼ x.d. Yam Seng Rubber ..... (13/-) 13/-
Do. Deb. ..... (71½) 71 Imp. Tob.(71/9) 69/6 x.d
D.K.R. Ord. ..... Player (Jno.) Pref.(14/6) 14/3
Dunlop ..... 12¾ x.d. Marconi New 2/6-
Do. New ..... 9½ Shells .....(11½) 11¾
Alliance Gas..(85/-) 82/6
Bolands .....(51/-) 50/6

*Odd lot.

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

DAMP STOCKS.

BANK RATE DECISION LEAVES MARKETS COLD.

FRESH BREAK IN THE FUNDS, BUT FOREIGN RATES RECOVER.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Beyond a little cheering and some half-hearted bidding for speculative counters, the announcement that no increase had been made in the Bank rate went off like a damp squib. There was a distinct decline in the volume of business, markets being in the same invertebrate condition that has characterised them throughout the week. It would, therefore, appear, as we have more than once suggested, that fears of the recent rise have not been the main cause of the recent decline in Securities. The action of the banks in restricting accommodation has been a more powerful influence, at any rate, in the speculative markets, while ever-expanding trade requirements are mainly responsible for the heavy selling of gilt-edged securities. A third influence, and one affecting a wide range of investors, is to be found in the discussions which are taking place in regard to a levy on war-time wealth, which wealth, it appears, has been invested in Government Securities to the extent of £2,000,000,000. In spite of the Bank rate announcement, the 5 p.c. War Loan performed its

RUBBER MARKET REVIEW.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In common with other sections of the "house," there has been a marked diminution of business in the Rubber Share Market during the past week. Fears of dearer money, and uncertainties in regard to future taxation, have not been without effect, but the worst that has happened has been the restriction of business. Several sharp rises in quotations are to be recorded, amounting in some cases to as much as 10s. per share, while, on the other hand, the few falls that have occurred are of a comparatively trifling order. Rubber itself has been dull, and the price is lower at 3s. 7¼d. per lb. It was announced yesterday that the proposed scheme of amalgamation between the Pegoh and Chimpul Companies has been abandoned. The Chimpul Company is the latest entrant to the Banteng Company is the latest entrant to the list of concerns proposing re-organisation of capital. One new bonus share is being given for every two shares held. Herlimau are higher on market rumours of amalgamation. Krubong and Kadong are ¼ better at 2¼ and 3, respectively, while Linggi are up 1s. at 69s.

CLOSING PRICES.

The quotations in the following tables were made up at an earlier hour than, and may, therefore, vary to some extent from, those given in our commercial :—

HOME RAILS.

Brighton A...54½-55½
Cal'dn.DE.Or 97½-10½
Cent.Lon. (4)..... 20-22
Cent.So.Ctn..... 97½-½
Gt.Cent'l Df..... 7½-¾
Gt.Eastern ..23¾-4¼
do. N. Pref. ..86½-½
do. Def. 35¾-¼
do. Def. 36-7
Hull&Barns'y.. 32-34
Lon'n & Y'kes.. 24-27
L.&N.W.Rests.. 90-1
do. 4½ Pref.... 90-3
L. & S.W. 71-3/4
do. Def. 36-8

AMERICAN RAILS.

Chesapeake ..... 77-8 -2
Denver ..... 10-11 -½
do. Pref. ..... 19-20 -½
Erie ..... 19¼-20¼ -1

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

Can. Pacific..... 120-3 -2½
Grand Trunk 2-2½
do.4% Deb. 52-61
do. 1st Pref. ..47½-8½
do.2nd Pref. ..27½-8½
do.3rd Pref. ..14½-15½
do.4% Deb. 56-7
do.5% Deb. 56-9
do.3% Gt.Nth. 36-9
Antofa Pf.Or. 15-20
do. Def. 12-16
Argen. O. W. 65-70
Argentine Gt.We. 28-30
Bahia Blanca 60-2
do. 4½2ndDb. 45-50
Brazil Rail 47½-8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asrated Bread..47½-5+ ¼
Armstrong 35½-6½
Associated Ports ..... 22-5 3-0+9/9
do. Pref 13-6 18/9
Absorbt Lond. ..... 7-7½ -¼
Arg'nt.N'n Ld. 5-6
Arg'nt.South. Ld. 2-2½
Anglo-Arg.InfP. 3½-4
Anglo-Arg.Pref. ..... 85-90 -2
do. 2/1 Pref. 25-30
Allsop Ord'd ..... 14-6 17/0+6/3
Alby Ord'd ..... 14-6 17/0+6/3
Bovril 3-3½
Bleachers 52-6
Bleachers Pref. 14-6
Brit. Collons. 11-3-11-6
Calico Printers 11/-
Combined Pref. 19-20
Cargo Fleet 1-1½
Coats 67-9
Courtaulds ..... 6½-7+ ¼
Court Line 9-10
Cubitt's Pf. 16-3 17/6
Duff Dev. ..... 18-3 18/3 -6/3
Dundalk Bmk. 12-7½
Dominion ..... 2-2½ -1/3
Distillers ..... 21-2 -½
Eng.Prov.Ins. 2-2½
Forestal L'nd. 40-4 5/0
Fine Spinners 85-90
Fortnum Mk. 45-6 46/0
Fine Spinners..... 35-40
Gen. Refrig. ..... 30-40 -10
do. Pref. ..... 95-100 -5
Gaumont 4-4½
Harrod's 4½-5
Homs&Col.Pref. 6½-7
do.15% Def. 6½-7
Hudson's Bay. 31-3½

MINING SHARES.

Abex 4/6-6d
Anglo-French Explor. ..... 2-2½ -6d
A.Centinental ..27/6-5d
Amal. Zinc (De Bavays) ..... 26/6+6d
Brit. Bk. Hill 43/9 x.d.-1/3
Burma Corp. 13/6-½
Bisichi Tin ..... 19-½+1
Bantjer Cons. 4/6-6d
Do. Langkagie ..... 17/- x.d.-½
Crown Mines ..... 2 x.d.-½
Chartered 20/9-50
Camp Bird 23/-6d
Central Mining..... 11½+½
Cen.Cal. & S.L. 2/3
Con. Main Rec. 16/6 x.d.-1/3
Dagrafontein 30/6-1/-
El Oro 15/-6d
Ferreira 10/6-6d
E.Rand Prop. ..15/6+6d
E. Rand Mining ..... 47/6 -1/-
Falcon 16/9-6d
Gatka Gold 2/6-6d
Globe & Phenix ..15/6-6d
G.F. Rhod. Dev. ..9/-6d
Geduld 2/6-6d
Golden Horseshoe 1/-

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Ceylon ..... 6/6 -1/-
Bkle-Java 7/6 x.d. -2½d
Angle-Sum. ..... 5/6+6d
Bal. Java ..... 5/3 -1/-
do. Def. 1-10/9
Bandar Sumatra 50/3 x.d.-5/3
Banteng ..... 60/-+3/-
Batu Caves ..... 1½ -¼
Beverley ..... 2/6+3d
Bodo ..... 2/7 x.d.
Bukit Mertajam 1/-
Bukit Rajah..11/6 x.d.-
Caledonia 9/-
Cicely ..... 1/3 -1½d
Consolidated ..... 5/- -
Cheribon 2/6
Hayoop ..... 10/- -1/3d
Johore Rubber..46/3-1/-
Kampong Kamunting ..... 11/10½+1/9
Kepitigalla ..13/3+10d
Kinta 11/3
Kinta Kellas..... 5/3+3d
Kombok 2/6 x.d.-1/3
Kuala Lumpur..83/9-6/3
Kwalop 2/4-6d
Lanadron ..... 2/6 x.d.
Langen Java 5/9
Langkat Rub. 6/3
Lumut ..... 2/3+3d
Malacca ..... 6½+½
Mambas 53/6-6d
Merbau ..... 2/7½+1d
Merlimau ..... 7/6+1d
Mooply Valley..41/6 x.d.
Normandy ..... 16/-+6d
N. Rumbia 2/-
North Lahat..... 45/-+3/9
P.P.K. Ceylon 30/-1/6d
Pegoh 78/-
Peiapah Valley..4½-2
Port Dickson..4/7-1d
Rapunukanda 28/11-7½d
Selaba 70/74-3/1
Selangor 9/-3d
Selelar ..... 2/6 x.d.
Sempah 35/-
Sendayan 3/-
Serdang ..... 35/71+7½d
Seramban ..... 59/-+1/3
Sg'dang Cest. 57/6-3d
Shelford ..... 42/6+3/6
Soember Ajoe..10½-1d
Straits Rub. 1/7½
Straits Rerium ..9/3-1½d
Sungei Bahru..67/3-1/-
Sungei Choh..61/-2
Sungei Kapar..10/-
Sungei Tenang ..... 4/4+3d
Tamiang 63/1-2/6
Tanjong ..... 2/6 x.d.
Tanjong Malim.37/6-1/3
Telogerodjo ..78/9+7½d
Tennamaram 2/-
Unit. Sendang 10/3½ x.d.-5½d
Unit. Temiang..6/3+1d
Val d'Or ..... 3/3½+½
Vallambrosa ..... 64/3+4½d
Yellow Aroma..... 2/-
Yellow Pat. 2/-
Yellow Pat. 2/-
Yellow Pat.

McGANN AND McGANN.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), THE 27TH FEBRUARY, 1920,
RATHCOOLE.—SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

McGANN and McGANN will, on above date, HOLD A SALE OF 200 HEAD OF LIVE-STOCK, including—FAT CATTLE, STORIES, SHEEP, etc., at Mrs. WALSH'S PADDOCKS, RATHCOOLE. Clients are requested to furnish lists of any entries they wish included. SALE AT 1.30 O'CLOCK.

MONDAY NEXT, 1ST MARCH, 1920.
DEANSTOWN, BLANCHARDSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

LIVE STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, & HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at above, the following:—20 2 and 3-year-old BULLOCKS and HEIFERS, a MILCH COWS, GREEN DRILL, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, etc.; also a CHOICE SELECTION OF ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, comprising—Piano, Drawing, Sitting, Dining and Bedroom Suites, Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Curtains, Delph, Brasses, Crockery, Glass, China, Kitchen Ware, etc., etc., and a large quantity of Outdoor Effects. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP.

SAME DAY, DEANSTOWN, BLANCHARDSTOWN CO. DUBLIN,
LETTING OF MEADOW AND AFTERGRASS.

WE have been favoured with instructions from the Owner to SET BY AUCTION, THE LANDS, as above, containing 12 Acres, or thereabouts. SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 3RD MARCH, 1920,
SIMMONSTOWN, COUNTY KILDARE.
LETTING OF GRAZING LANDS.

WE have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Margaret Deane to SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, the LANDS as above. SALE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

CLONDALKIN, CO. DUBLIN,

GENTLEMAN'S VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, fully Furnished, containing 4 bedrooms, dining, sitting, and breakfast rooms, study, kitchen, scullery, bath, h. and c.; conservatory, large fruit and vegetable gardens, tennis court, spacious yard, with fine stabling. Near city and adjacent to railway station. Cards to View on application.

SAGGART, CO. DUBLIN.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, fully Furnished, with large yard and stabling accommodation. House contains sitting and dining-rooms, 7 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, etc. There is also a large fruit and vegetable garden attached.

ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS.

WE have been favoured with instructions to SELL BY PRIVATE TREATY, a considerable amount of VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE PROPERTY in Central City location. For further particulars apply AUCTIONEERS.

MOTOR AUCTION,

McGANN & McGANN will shortly announce the date of their FIRST MOTOR AUCTION OF THE SEASON. Meanwhile entries and enquiries are invited.

McGANN AND McGANN,

Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Cattle, Sheep, Pig, Wool, Horse and Foreign Fruit, Vegetable, Poultry and Egg Salesmen; Corn, Hay, Straw, and Potato Factors; General Valuators of Stock, Land, Houses; also Valuers for Probate, Mortgage, Fire and Compensation, etc.

OFFICES AND ESTATE SALEROOMS: 77 QUEEN STREET;
ALSO CORPORATION AND SMITHFIELD MARKETS.

TELEPHONE, 2011. Telegraphic Address, "UNEQUALLED, DUBLIN."

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEBRUARY 27TH,
AT OUR SALEROOMS, 39 WESTMORELAND ST., AT 1.30 O'C.
Nos. 141, 143, 144, 145 LEINSTER ROAD,
RATHMINES, IN ONE OR MORE LOTS.
AS ALREADY ADVERTISED.

PROFIT RENT OF £40 PER ANNUM,
OUT OF No. 3 UPPER CAMDEN STREET.

Held for 249 years from 1857 at £10 per annum, and let for 150 years from 1905 at £50. This rent is well secured.

£36 16s. 11D. PER ANNUM, WELL SECURED GROUND RENT.

Out of Nos. 53, 54, and 55 Upper Gloucester street, and Nos. 51, 52, and 53 North Cumberland street, and Vacant Plots at Nos. 29 and 30.

PROFIT RENT

Out of 87-92 Lower Gloucester street, and 9 and 10 Gloucester place. Held for ever, subject to £9 4/7, fee, farm, and the Boards in lots of 200 superficial feet. Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Commission.

54 LOWER DOMINICK STREET.

Held for ever, free of rent, and producing a rental of £90 per annum.

Messrs. T. F. O'CONNELL and SON, Solicitors, 34 Kildare street.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY, IN CONTINUATION.
30 BURLINGTON ROAD.
HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Including Specimens of Antique and Modern Manufacture.
Sale at 12 o'clock. Admission 1s.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
110 GRAFTON STREET.

JOSEPH F. KEOGH & CO.'S
WEEKLY FURNITURE AUCTION TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK,
OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES,
CHINA AND GLASS ORNAMENTS;
2½-H.P. DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLE;
10-H.P. TWO-SEATER SWIFT MOTOR CAR, IN RUNNING ORDER;
AND GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS (AS ALREADY ADVERTISED),
(REMOVED FROM MESSRS. JOHN WALLIS AND SON'S STORES).
AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30.
PIANOFORTES SOLD AT 3 O'CLOCK; MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE SOLD AT 4 O'CLOCK.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS
CONDUCTED
BY
JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
GRAFTON STREET.
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS. TELEPHONE NO. 63.

AUCTIONS

BY PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

KILLESTER, CLONTARF—The letting of this land, advertised to be held on this day (Friday), 27th February, has been postponed.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), 27th FEBRUARY.
CONFEY ABBEY, LEIXLIP—For H. O'Hare, Esq.
Letting of 60 Acres, in divisions, for Grazing, 1st and 2nd Crop Meadows. Sale 1 o'clock.

NEXT FRIDAY, 5th MARCH.
HERONSFORD, SHANKILL, for J. Owens, Esq.—Letting of 12 Acres Grazing. Sale 12.30 o'clock.

PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON,
49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
SAWN TIMBER.

JOHN METCALFE has been favoured with instructions from J. Deane, Esq., TO SELL BY AUCTION, AT CLOUGHLEAGH, 13 miles from Bray (Harcourt and Brittas), On TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), At Eleven o'clock.

About 400 Lots of Sawn Timber, including Boards, Scantlings, and Planks.

Following are dimensions of some of the Lots:—

5in. x 2in.	6in. x 2½in.	4in. x 2in.	
6in. x 2in.	6in. x 3in.	5in. x 3in.	
7in. x 2in.	7in. x 2½in.	5in. x 3in.	
8in. x 2in.	8in. x 2½in.	7in. x 3in.	
9in. x 2in.	9in. x 2½in.	7in. x 3in.	
10in. x 2in.		8in. x 3in.	

The Scantlings are from 6ft. to 18ft. feet, and the Boards in lots of 200 superficial feet. Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Commission.

JOHN METCALFE,
Auctioneer and Valuer.
WHITEHALL, BALLYMORE-EUSTACE.

FOR SALE,

KETCH BARGE, built in 1882, 110/115 tons, on 6/6, reg. ton. 58, length 66.3, breadth 19.1, depth of hold 6/4. Oak framed and pitch pine skin, and is sheathed from the light line downwards; lower pine masts, hatches 6' by 6'-6", and 3'6" by 3'; 15" bulwarks. Has B.T. Certificate, and is trading to France. Now discharging at Boulogne, and delivery could be given on her return to U.K. She is well found and in first-rate order. Best offer wanted.

KETCH, built 1864, 150/160 tons cargo. Now on passage to North France. Well found in ropes and sails, was practically rebuilt in 1918, and has just had extensive overhaul. Has B.T. Certificate. Dimensions, 78.7 x 21.3 x 10'4. Reg. ton, 78. Best offer wanted. Apply

W. KNIGHT WATSON & CO.,
GRANGEMOUTH.

ARMY HUTS

FOR SALE.

60' 0" x 15' 0" x 10' 0" average, in sections ready for erection. These huts are in first-class condition, and suitable for Bungalows, Club Houses, Stores, etc. Price 160 guineas, f.o.r., Belfast, or Dublin. Apply

JOHN McNEILL,
16 Chichester St., BELFAST
Phone, Belfast, 1370.
Telegrams—"Granite," Belfast.
Sample Hut can be seen erected at Messrs. G. H. Pearson and Co., East Road Joinery Works, Dublin.

MR. HOLDEN'S AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH MARCH.
ATTRACTIVE SEASIDE RESIDENCE (WITH POSSESSION),
"BAYSIDE," NORTH STRAND ST., SKERRIES.

LEASE 77 YEARS TO RUN, AT £4 PER ANNUM.

THE ACCOMMODATION consists of 2 sittingrooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, with close range, etc.; large out-offices, 2 filter tanks, etc. Sea bathing from the rear.

This is a very desirable seaside house, well built, and situated in a very convenient position. The property can be seen at any time. Key to be had at the "Guess House" on the Harbour. Clear possession to the buyer.

P. M. SEALES, Solicitor, College Green.

CHOICELY-SITUATED SEASIDE RESIDENCE,
"ST. JOSEPH'S," THE DORNE, SKERRIES.
WITH CLEAR POSSESSION. LEASE 150 YEARS FROM 1897 AT £3 5s. PER ANNUM.

This is a very nice two storey double-fronted House, with bay windows, plot in front, and good yard at rear. It contains two sittingrooms, five bedrooms, kitchen, etc. This House is only about 10 years built, and is situated in the nicest part of Skerries, having the sea at front and back. Clear possession will be given the purchaser.

THOMAS J. GOWAN, Solicitor, Carrickmacross, and 1 College street, Dublin.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN FULLY-LICENSED PREMISES,
"GRAHAM'S," 19 GEORGE'S AV., BLACKROCK.
HELD UNDER LEASE FOR TERM OF 30 YEARS FROM 1st NOVEMBER, 1910, AT £26.

By direction of the Owner, Miss GRAHAM (who is retiring from business after many years successful trading thereon).

CORRIGAN and CORRIGAN, Solicitors, 3 Saint Andrew street.

THE VERY VALUABLE FULLY-LICENSED PREMISES,
"JONES'S," 26 LOWER ABBEY STREET.
LEASE 21 YEARS FROM 1903, AT £65.

By direction of the Owner, Mr. FREDERICK JONES, who is retiring from business after a most successful trading thereon.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Solicitor, 15 Eustace street.

OLD-ESTABLISHED FULLY-LICENSED PREMISES, KNOWN AS
"THE STRAND BAR," GREAT STRAND ST.
(ONE DOOR FROM CAPEL STREET).

BY DIRECTION OF THE OWNER, MR. O'BRIEN.
LEASE FOR 46 YEARS FROM 1911 AT £40.

SHERIDAN and KENNY, Solicitors, 24 Eustace street.

W. J. HOLDEN,
AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

AUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN DUBLIN-MADE AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE,

SIX SEMI-GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE PIANOS,

TO-DAY AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK,
COX'S AUCTION ROOMS,

Comprising:—Semi-Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, full trichord; an Upright Grand Overstrung German Piano and J. & J. Hopkinson—all high-class instruments, full trichord; French Inlaid Music Box; 48 airs, orchestra and full band; two Gramophones; Half-Gramophone Cabinet; French Inlaid Music Box; 48 airs, orchestra and full piece Drawingroom Suite, hair-stuffed, covered in silk tapestry; Mahogany Sarcophagus Clock, Bevelled Plate; French Clock; Pair Mahogany Pedestals, with brass; Seven-Light Mahogany Screw Dining Table; Dublin-made Mahogany Enclosed Glass-fronted Sideboard; Antique Sheraton Frames, covered in saddlebags; 4ft. 6in. Solid Walnut Bookcase, with 100 grimoires; four Sets of Chesterfield Settees, seven pieces, hair-stuffed; 5ft. Solid Walnut Sideboard; beautiful Sheraton Drawingroom Suite, in tapestry; Mahogany Suites, hair-stuffed; 5ft. Solid Walnut Sideboard, 6ft. Oak do.; Mahogany Screw Dining Table; Dublin-made Sideboard; Set of 12 Oak Dining Chairs; Reverse Fronts,